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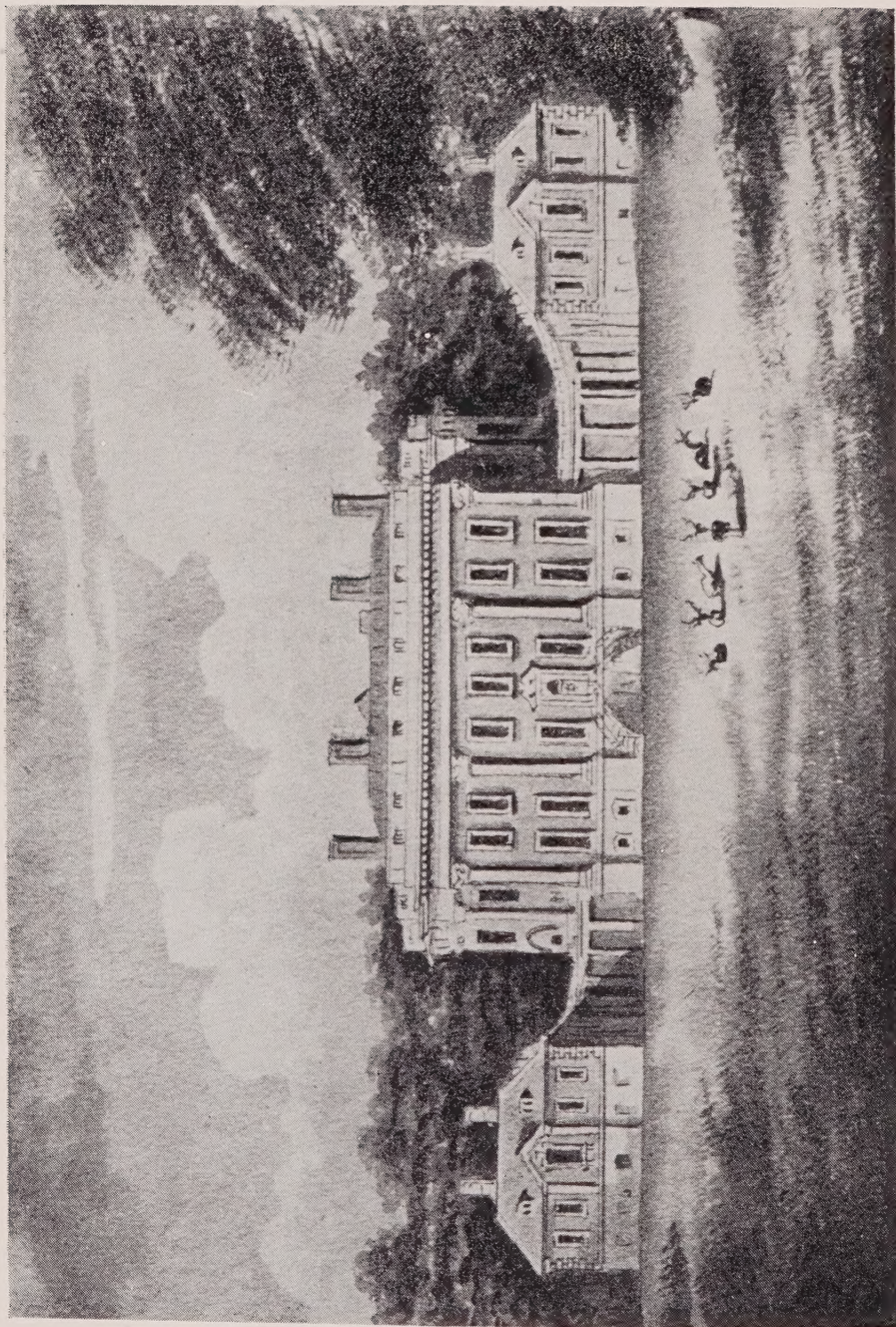
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE NOTES
AND QUERIES.

NEW SERIES. VOLUME FOUR.



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From a Painting by

George Clarke.

Cottesbrooke Hall, Northamptonshire. The South-Eastern Front.

To face page 1.
20 face page 2.

Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.

A QUARTERLY ANTIQUARIAN JOURNAL FOR
THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

EDITED BY

Major C. A. Markham, F.S.A.

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*"The Church Plate of the County of Northampton," "The Stone Crosses
of the County of Northampton," &c.*

NEW SERIES. VOL. IV.

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Northamptonshire Notes and

Queries

PREFACE.

THE first number of the present volume was published in July, 1912, and the seventh in October, 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the world-wide war. Then, in consequence of the Editor serving in the Army, and other difficulties, the publication of this quarterly ceased, until the present time, when it has been found possible to bring out the eighth number, together with the title-page and the index to the volume.

A new feature of "NORTHAMPTONSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES" has been the illustration of some of the Northamptonshire houses, from drawings made in the middle of the last century, by the late Mr. George Clarke, and it is hoped to continue this series.

A great portion of "The Glimpses of Kettering," by the late Mr. Charles Wise, have also been reproduced, in a more accessible form, than when first published in "The Kettering Guardian."

The notes on dovecotes have been continued, those at Orlingbury, Cosgrove and Newbottle are illustrated.

The windmills have not been neglected, two formerly at Kettering, one at Oakley, one at East Haddon, and another at Long Buckby, are described. The water mill at Coton is also shown.

A commencement has been made with Northamptonshire book plates, and also with tradesmen's tokens.

We are sorry to have to repeat the remark made in the last volume, that the present publishers do not see their way to continue to issue this work. But it is hoped that some new arrangement can be made to continue the publication, although the difficulties at the present time are very real.

We once more wish to render our sincere thanks to all those who have, in so many ways, assisted the Editor in this work.

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166.—CLARKE'S DRAWINGS OF GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

GEORGE CLARKE was formerly a well-known character in Northamptonshire. He was born in 1790, and went to reside at Scaldwell, County Northampton, in 1833, where he died in 1868. During the period when he lived at Scaldwell, he travelled to every town and village in the county, and made drawings or sketches in sepia, of all the churches and gentlemen's seats in Northamptonshire.

A complete set of these drawings, in two large folio volumes, now belongs to the Architectural and Archæological Society for the Archdeaconries of Northampton and Oakam; and the committee of this society has granted the Editor permission to reproduce these paintings in NORTHAMPTONSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES. Many of the sketches are quite unique, the buildings portrayed having been altered or destroyed.

It is therefore hoped to publish these drawings in this quarterly, and we have taken Cottesbrooke Hall for our first number.

COTTESBROOKE HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Cottesbrooke Hall is situate to the south of the church, and is entirely surrounded by the park, which comprises about 145 acres. It is approached from the village by panelled gates, which are hung on massive square piers, surmounted by large balls. The road through the park leads up to the house over a handsome stone bridge, of three segmental arches, which spans the brook, where it has been widened to form a lake. This stream is known as Callender Brook, because, rising near Naseby, it flows past the site of the Premonstratensian Establishment, formerly known as Kayland Cell, in connection with Sulby Abbey.

Cottesbrooke Hall faces due south-east, and from the front door stretches an irregular avenue, formed by groups of old elm trees, which reaches almost to the road running from Cottesbrooke to Brixworth; and the church of the

latter village standing on the brow of the hill appears to close the centre of the avenue. At the back of the house a broad opening has been cut through the wood, which is almost entirely composed of old oak trees, so as to give the appearance of an avenue leading towards Naseby. On this side of the house there are also several beautiful cedars.

The plan of the house is that of a central block, with slight projections on either side, to which bays were afterwards added; and detached buildings, on either side, standing in advance of the main block, and connected therewith by covered wing passages; and in addition there is at the north corner of the house a palm house or winter garden, and billiard room.

The lower storey of the main and side buildings is of yellow sandstone from Duston; while the upper portion is entirely of red brick, with pillasters, door and window frames, and parapets of Ketton stone. The capitals of the pillasters are of the Composite and Ionic orders. The front door is reached by a wide flight of ten stone steps, with curved balustrade, which leads to a stone landing. These steps take the place of those shown in Clarke's painting, which branched off right and left from the stone landing. The stone framework of the doorway is ornamented with a somewhat florid pediment, on which are the interlaced letters L L, the lower part of each letter being turned up so as to form the letters J J, for John Langham. The stone edgings of the windows are perfectly plain and flat, and the windows themselves are made with two large sheets of glass, divided by a horizontal bar. No doubt, however, these windows were originally spaced out with sash bars, which would add considerably to the appearance of the elevation. The cornice and balustrading are rather heavy and out of proportion.

The lower parts of the roofs of the side buildings are either of Westmoreland or Welsh green slates, while the central portions of these side buildings, the main buildings and the connecting wings are entirely covered with lead. This is laid in the old-fashioned way, an angle strip of lead



Cottesbrooke Hall, Northamptonshire. The North-Western Front.

To face page 3.

being nailed to the boarding, the covering sheets of lead being turned over this strip, one above another, and hammered close, no wooden roll being used as in modern lead roofs. The old leaden water-pipes on either side still remain, and there are a few of the original leaden rain-water heads still left, but they are quite plain. All the timbers of the roof are of oak; and, except where they are inserted in the walls, they are perfectly sound.

The bays at the ends of the projections on the north-east and south-west of the main block, are no part of the original structure; but were added about the middle of the eighteenth century.

The most beautiful feature of the house inside is the staircase. The steps are a species of slate, and the balusters of wrought ironwork of very charming design. The Langham monogram is repeated in the screen on the first landing.

Until recently there was a very fine herd of deer in the park.

It is believed that Sir John Langham began to build this house in 1702, and that it was occupied in 1713, but no dates appear anywhere on the structure.

Under one of the floors there was found recently a piece of board completely covered with the names of the different persons who have been servants at the Hall, the earliest of these inscriptions being as follows:

"George Bell
Post Boy
to Sir John Langham
1718."

This house has been owned and occupied successively by Sir John Langham, Sir James Langham, Sir John Langham, Sir James Langham, Sir William Langham, Sir James Langham, Sir James Hay Langham, Mr. Herbert Langham, and Mr. Herbert Hay Langham, who took the title in 1893, on the death of Sir James Hay Langham, and died December 13, 1909. On the sale of the Langham estates in

September, 1911, this property was purchased by Captain Brassey.

Bridges, writing about 1750,* says that: "Here is one seat, the residence of Sir *John Langham*, an elegant modern-brick house, standing at the entrance of the town. The antient manor-house stood higher up in the town, and nearer the church. Of this nothing is now left but the garden-walls."

Bridges gives a view of the front of the Hall, which is engraved by J. Nynde.

Clarke's painting represents the front of the Hall, facing the south-east, with the wing buildings and deer, as it appeared in the middle of the last century. The other view of the back of the Hall, with the billiard room and palm house on the left, shows the house as it appears at the present time.

ED.

167.—THE WHITEHEAD FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

FROM the year 1388 to 1432 a family of the name of Whitehead appears to have lived at Lilbourne, County Northampton. In the Patent Rolls there is mention of John, his son Thomas; and of another John, described as a "gentilman," probably the son of the other John or Thomas. Is anything known locally of this family? If so, I should be much obliged for particulars. Especially as to whether the Lilbourne Whiteheads were a branch of that family of Whitehead, which in the fifteenth century bore the arms *Per bend sinister, argent and gules, a martlet azure*. I should also be grateful for any information as to their connections or descendants.

2 BRICK COURT,
TEMPLE, LONDON, E.C.

BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD.

* Bridge's "Northamptonshire," Vo. I, page 553.

168.—THE WEST HADDON PARISH AWARD.

THE West Haddon Award consists of thirteen skins of parchment with the attestations of the five commissioners attached. It is in fairly good condition but has suffered somewhat from damp in the past and is also worn a little in the outside folds. It is endorsed "West Haddon Award, 1765"; and beneath this (now hardly decipherable) is the following:

Inr[olled]
by me T. Ro[ggers,]
Cl^k of the Peace for
the county of North^{ton}.

The late Dr. Harday informed me that this document disappeared from the parish chest some years ago and that its redemption cost the parish thirty pounds, but of this transaction I can find no record.

There is no map or plan of the parish with the award. That such a document formerly existed there is evidence in the Parish Minutes. At a meeting held on March 27, 1856, the "Survey of the Parish" was found to be in the hands of the Lord of the Manor who was requested to return it to its rightful owners. It is ominous that no entry recording the return of the document appears in the Minutes.

The following items describing the different portions of land allotted by the Commissioners to the persons named have been extracted from the Award.

The first sheet is mainly taken up with the preamble. The first allotment is recorded near the bottom:

To the Rev^d. John Watkin, Clerk, Vicar of the Parish in lieu and as an equivalent for his half yard land and the swarth and interest he has in the field close called Spinney Close as for his ancient moduses or annual payments of twenty shillings for every yard land in the common field and a shilling for every cottage in the parish and also as an equivalent for all manner of small tithes and garden pence

out of all lands and commons intended to be enclosed and out of all gardens, orchards or old enclosures of the proprietors of open field lands—Parcel of ground containing 157 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches.

Sheet 2.

	Acres	Roods	Perches
TO NICHOLAS HEYGATE			
Part of West Rye Hill	6	3	10
Part of Nenmore Rye Hill	119	0	26
THOMAS TOWERS			
Part of West Rye Hill	12	0	28
THOMAS SMITH AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE			
Part of West Rye Hill	12	0	5
RICHARD GULLIVER			
Part of West Rye Hill	10	0	32
RICHARD COLLINS			
Part of Nether Little Field and West Rye Hill	16	1	37
WILLIAM GULLIVER			
Part of Upper Little Field and West Rye Hill	47	1	16

Sheet 3.

ROBERT WATSON			
Part of West Rye Hill, called Mill Bank			26
RICHARD PARNELL			
Part of West Rye Hill and Upper Little Field	48	2	15
ROBERT COLLIS			
(1) Part of West Rye Hill	8	3	27
(2) Part of Nether Little Field	19	2	20
ROBERT WATKIN			
(1) Part of West Rye Hill	4	3	12
(2) Part of Debdale Field	37	3	3
THOMAS SPOKES			
Part of West Rye Hill and Upper Part of Little Field	38	1	27

Sheet 4.

JAMES HOARE			
Part of Upper Little Field	68	0	34
JOHN WEST			
Part of upper part of Little Field	13	1	15
MARY WEST			
Part of upper part of Little Field	6	3	21
JOHN UNDERWOOD			
Part of upper part of Little Field and the Heath	45	0	12
JOHN WALKER			
(1) Part of the South Field	7	1	14
(2) Part of the Heath	141	2	24
THOMAS PARNELL			
Part of the Heath	24	0	34

Sheet 5.

ROBERT GOODMAN			
Part of the Heath	18	1	39
JOHN KILSBY			
(1) In lieu of three quarter yard land and common right called Burn- ham's Land about the year 1694 purchased by John Kilsby de- ceased from Tho ^s . Burnham and others and also one half yard land and common right called Sturges Land purchased by William Kilsby father of John Kilsby from the devisee of Moses Clarke—part of Debdale Field and Heath	47	3	39
(2) In lieu of half yard land and right of common, called Feacon's Land, about the year 1713 pur- chased by John Kilsby from Elizabeth Feacon, widow—part of Debdale Field and Heath	13	3	12
(3) Part of Debdale Field and Heath	104	2	18

THOMAS WORCESTER

(1) Part of West Rye Hill 28

(2) Part of Debdale Field, Little
Field and East Rye Hill 137 3 35

WILLIAM PAGE

Parcel of ground containing 37 2 22

Sheet 6.

CHURCH ESTATE (THE CHURCHWARDENS)

In lieu of several pieces of Town
Land the herbage whereof has
usually been sold as Town Grass*
—part of East Rye Hill 6 1 36

MARY BURBIDGE

Part of East Rye Hill 4 0 8

MARY TORKINGTON

Part of East Rye Hill, Debdale and
the South Fields 87 1 34

RICHARD ONELY

Part of Debdale in the South Field 43 2 20

SIR THOMAS WARD, KNIGHT

Part of East Rye Hill and South
Field 129 2 12

JOHN JUDKINS

Part of South Field 58 2 31

Sheet 7.

THOMAS LORD

Part of South Field 6 3 2

JOHN BOSWORTH

Part of South Field 14 0 6

WILLIAM BOYS

Part of South Field 7 1 5

ANN TABERNAR

Part of South Field 19 1 26

* See "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries," New Series, Vol. I,
page 65.

ELIZABETH GULLIVER

(1) In lieu of that quarter of yard land which upon her death stands settled upon her son Thomas Gulliver—part of the South Field	7	3	0
(2) In lieu of quarter of yard land which stands settled upon her son Edward—part of the South Field	8	0	30

THOMAS SMITH, OF HORTON

Part of South and Little Fields	58	3	13
---------------------------------	----	---	----

Sheet 8.

ELIZABETH TARRY

Part of South and Little Fields	7	3	0
---------------------------------	---	---	---

JONATHAN ROBINS

(1) In lieu of one quarter of yard land—part of Little Field	8	0	12
(2) In lieu of one cottage right in the open fields—part of Little Field	1	1	0

NATHANIEL PARNELL

Part of Little Field	1	3	32
----------------------	---	---	----

JOHN FACER

Part of Little Field	1	0	1
----------------------	---	---	---

NEHEMIAH FACER

Part of Little Field		3	31
----------------------	--	---	----

RICHARD WORCESTER

Part of Little Field	6	1	17
----------------------	---	---	----

WILLIAM GARNER AND CATHERINE HIS WIFE

Part of Little Field	55	3	34
----------------------	----	---	----

Sheet 9.

TOWN LAND*

To the Trustees for the time being of two quarters of yard land or one half yard land and rights of

* See "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries," New Series, Vol. I. page 65.

common which were anciently vested in trustees for the benefit of the inhabitants of West Haddon, in trust to appropriate the rents issues and profits in such manner and for such uses for the benefit of the inhabitants as shall be directed by the order or decree of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery, and until such order or decree according to the directions of the donor or as near thereto as can be—part of the Little Fields

12 2 34

JAMES GREEN

Part of Little Field

7 0 35

JOHN WHITFIELD ESQ. (GREAT TYTHES)

(1) In lieu of his impropriate tythes of corn, grain and hay—Part of Debdale and South Fields

302 1 6

(2) In lieu of seven yard lands and a quarter yard land and common rights purchased by his father Thomas Whitfield Esq: from William Thomas Commyns—Part of South Field

280 3 2

Sheet 10.

THOMAS ROBINSON

Part of South Field

16 0 35

HUBERT FLOYER

Part of South Field

35 2 12

SAMUEL MARRIOT

Part of South Field

93 3 30

JOHN WHITFIELD

Part of Nether part of Little Field

7 1 16

The Public Roads included in the Award are :

Sheet 11.

Yelvertoft Road	40 feet wide
Winwick Road	40 " "
Guilsborough Road	40 " "
Cold Ashby Road	40 " "
Thurnby Road	40 " "
Winwick to Guilsborough Road	40 " "
Turnpike Road	60 " "
(Rugby—Northampton)	
Ravensthorpe Road	40 " "
Long Buckby Road	40 " "
Watford Road	40 " "

Sheet 12.

PRIVATE ROADS

By Silsworth Grounds (Lord Spencer and others)	16 feet wide
Rich ^d . Beal and Edw ^d Page	20 " "
Thomas Spokes	15 " "
Rich ^d . Parnell and John Kilsby	20 " "
Gulliver's Allottment	15 " "
John Walker	15 " "

FOOT ROADS

To Cold Ashby, Guilsborough, Long Buckby, Watford
and Winwick.

The total acreage is

	Acres	Roods	Perches
Land	2498	3	18
Roads	47	1	31
Total	2546	1	9

The various charges of the Commissioners incurred in
making the allottment are thus recorded :

Obtaining Act of Parliament* ... £835 0 4

* On Sheet 13 it is stated that the Act "was strongly opposed in
Parliament."

Mary Burbidge, Victualler	...	...	115	16	8
Three Surveyors	...	...	174	4	0
Labourers and Servants	...	...	40	13	10
Three Quality Men and others	...	...	340	6	11
Several Labourers and the Parish Clerk			20	0	0
Commissioners	...	...	141	15	0
			Total £1667	16	9

Sheet 13.

The Award is dated August 24, 1765.

The names of the five commissioners are Henry Jephcott (Clerk), of Kislingbury, Co: Northampton; Thomas Grace (Gentleman), of Shawell, Co: Leicester; Thomas Baseley (Gentleman), of Priors Marston, Co: Warwick; Clement Wilson (Gentleman), of Watford Gap, Co: Northampton; and John Watts (Gentleman), of Comb Abbey, Co: Warwick.

The seals affixed by these gentlemen to attest their signatures are interesting. Messrs. Watts and Baseley use the design of a helmetted Greek head, probably representing Minerva. The seal of Mr. Wilson displays the arms—three serpents nowed in triangle, and crest—a nag's head couped and bridled (? Lewis); that of Mr. Jephcott the arms—azure, on a fess between three stars, three eagle's heads erased (? Wright); and that of Mr. Grace his own arms—a lion rampant.

The frequency of the name "Rye Hill" does not of necessity infer that rye was grown on this land. It more likely refers to the colour of the soil, i.e., red soil. The term is often thus used in this and other counties. (See Morton's "History of Northampton," pages 40, 54.) The East Rye Hill still bears the name.

The name Debdale is not now used in the parish as descriptive of any portion of land. A wood in the county of Warwick a short mile from where these notes are being written is known to every follower of the Warwickshire hounds as Debdale.



From an old Photograph by

Mr. T. Moisey.

The Windmill Lane Windmill, Kettering.

To face page 13.

A printed copy of the Act of Parliament (dated 1763)* authorising the enclosing of the Open Field at West Had-don was presented to the Parish Council by the writer in 1897.

JOHN T. PAGE.

169.—KETTERING WINDMILLS.

ON May 19, 1609, James I granted his mills at Kettering, namely, a windmill, a watermill, and a horse mill, formerly belonging to the Monastery of Peterborough to Edward Ferrers and Francis Phillips subject to an annual payment or fee farm rent of ten pounds.

These mills were sold by the grantees to the Sawyers of Kettering and passed eventually to John, Duke of Montagu.

One windmill only is referred to in these transactions and it was doubtless that shown in an old map of Kettering, circa 1728, as standing in the Middle Field off the Stamford Road in Wind Mill and Pipers Hill Furlong. This mill is also shown in the Kettering Inclosure Map and among the Inclosure Claims made in 1804 is one of Abraham Mee who claims to be entitled to "a piece of ground belonging to the windmill." He had an allotment under the Award which apparently included the site of the mill or was, at any rate, close to it but the mill is not referred to. The mill, however, was in existence, though disused, some ten years ago but has now quite disappeared. It was situate in Windmill Lane and is shown on the last Ordnance Survey Map. It was of the "post" type.

There was another windmill situate on the west side of the Rockingham Road but it was of modern date. The land on which it afterwards stood was with other lands awarded to Thomas Robinson and sold by him to William

* See "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries," New Series, Vol. I, page 154.

Cunnington, of Kettering, carpenter, on March 9, 1811, for £130.

Cunnington seems thereupon to have turned his attention to milling and probably at once erected a mill on the land. At any rate on November 27, 1820, he is described as a miller and sold the land with a post wind corn mill, sometime then since erected by him, to his niece, Sarah Islip, for £345.

On November 9, 1821, Sarah Islip made her will and therein stated that as her uncle, William Cunnington, had been at great trouble in removing and disposing of the post corn windmill and had also been at considerable expense in erecting and building the then present substantial brick and stone Smock corn windmill of much greater value she gave him, subject to the interest on any mortgage, the use of the land and mill till his daughter, Elizabeth Keziah Cunnington, attained her majority when she devised the same to her. The testatrix died soon after, and in due course the niece having succeeded, sold the property to William Chater, of Rothwell, farmer, in April, 1830. The premises passed to William Chater, the younger, in 1858, and were by him sold with other land to the Kettering School Board on January 30, 1891. The Board took what land they required for a site for a school, and after making a road, Dryden Street, through the property, sold off the remainder for building purposes. The plots with the mill thereon were purchased by Mr. Alfred Barlow in July, 1894, and he soon after pulled down the mill and erected some houses on the land.

The site of the mill is on the north side of Dryden Street and about eighty yards west of the Rockingham Road.

The block of the Windmill Lane Windmill is from a sketch lent by the writer made from a photograph by Mr. T. Moisey; and the Rockingham Road Windmill is printed from a block made from a drawing by Mr. W. T. Wright, and lent by him.

FREDK. WM. BULL, F.S.A.



From a Sketch by

Mr. W. T. Wright.

The Rockingham Road Windmill, Kettering.

To face page 14.

170.—DAFFORNE FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTON.

IS anything known of Richard Dafforne, who described himself as of Northampton, and was the author of a learned book on the keeping of accounts, published in 1636?

This book is bound up and was no doubt originally issued with another book on Merchant Law by Gerard Malynes. The full title of these volumes is as follows:

“Consvetudo, vel, Lex Mercatoria, or, The Antient Law-Merchant, Divided into three parts: According to the Essentiall parts of Trafficke. Necessarie for all Statesmen, Iudges, Magistrates, Temporall and Ciuile Lawyers, Mint-men, Merchants, Mariners, and all others negotiating in all places of the World. By GERARD MALYNES, Merchant.

Salus Populi, suprema Lex esto.

LONDON, Printed by Adam Islip, and are to be sould by Nicholas Bourn, at the South entrance of the Royall Exchange, 1636.

Whereunto is Annexed,

The Merchants Mirrovr: or Directions for the Perfect Ordering and Keeping of his Accovnts; Framed by way of Debitor and Creditor, after the (so tearmed) Italian-manner: containing 250 Rare Questions, with their Answers, in forme of a Dialogue. As likewise, a Waste-Booke, with a compleat Iournall and Leager thereunto appertaining; vnto the which I haue annexed two other Waste-Bookes for exercise of the Stvdiovs; and at the end of each in entred the briefe Contents of the Leagers Accounts, arising from thence. And also a Moneth-Booke, very requisite for Merchants and commodious for all other Science-Lovers of this famous Art. Compiled by RICHARD DAFFORNE, of Northampton, Accountant, and Teacher of the same, after an Exquisite Method in the English, and Dutch Language. LONDON: Printed by R. Yovng, for Nicholas Broune, at the South-entrance of the Royall Exchange 1636.” Folio.

The “Merchants Mirror” was dedicated, “To the Right

Honourable and Right Worshipfull The Governours and Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of England," and to many others. And there is prefixed a laudatory Address "To the Reader concerning the Authour and use of his Worke." By "Val. Markham."

This Valentine Markham was the only son of Richard Markham and Dorothy, the daughter of Thomas Wood, of London. He was a merchant living in London in 1633, and was appointed auditor of the East India Company in 1635. By his wife, whose name is not known, he had three children, Robert the eldest, Thomas and Elizabeth. Valentine Markham registered his pedigree and arms at the Heralds' College. He died in 1654.

ED.

171.—THE REVEREND JOHN WILLIAMS, RECTOR OF
WALGRAVE.

THE most distinguished rector of Walgrave was no doubt the Reverend John Williams. This worthy had been Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Proctor of that university. He accepted the living of Hornington in Suffolk in 1605, and was appointed Prebendary of Hereford in 1612, and next year Prebendary and Preceptor of Lincoln. On October 26, 1614, he was presented to the living of Walgrave by the Bishop of Lincoln. In 1616 he became Prebendary of Peterborough, and in 1619 Dean of Salisbury, and the following year Dean of Westminster. He was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln in 1621, keeping the rectory of Walgrave in commendam, and shortly afterwards he became Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

Twenty years later the bishop was translated to the Archbishopric of York, and at this time he resigned the living of Walgrave. The archbishop retired to Conway on the outbreak of the great Civil War; and being put forward by his countrymen as a leader after the decisive Battle of

Naseby in 1645, when the king's forces were defeated, he made terms with the parliamentary commander, Mytton, and after many and various revolutions of fortune, died in Lady Mostyn's house near Aberconway in Wales, of which town he was a native. The archbishop must have been a shameless pluralist as he held many of the before-mentioned offices at one and the same time; and it is not probable that he lived for any length of time at Walgrave; but he was a benefactor to the church by restoring the chancel, embattling the same, and erecting the buttresses, and it is said that he carried out this work with the stone which came from Braybrooke Castle. His initials (when Bishop of Lincoln) appear as follows on the chancel:

I * L * 1633 *

In 1626 the rector of Walgrave, then Bishop of Lincoln, was negotiating with one of his parishioners, a certain Mr. Bawde, for the purchase of certain lands in Walgrave, and as there was a difference between them as to the value of the same, the bishop wrote to his friends, Sir Thomas Tresham and Sir John Isham, asking them to arrange the matter.

The following letter was found at Lamport Hall in 1872 by the late Reverend Robert Isham, and is here reproduced:

To the right worshipful my very lovinge freyndes, SIR THOMAS
TRESHAM & SIR JOHN ISHAM, KNIGHT.

With my true love and heartiest comedacons.

There havinge past somme new tearmes of a Bargayne between my very good freynd & neigheboure Mr. Bawd of Walgrave & myself cocerninge his landes in that Towne & withall somme difference (not unusual in that kinde) about the values & certayne-tyes of the particulars, & a yeares purchase difference betwixt us, we have made bould jointlye to trouble you both to be our Chancelors herein, from whose arbitre I will not and Mr. Bawd assures me that his Father will not recede.

The particulars tendered by Mr. Bawd my servant Rick Owen coveines to be to highelye rated & unable to cotinue & soe cose-quetlye to be abated, & hopes to shewe unto you, after convenient

time for informinge himself, good reasons for the same & soe to leave it for your decision.

The yeares purchase in difference stands thus. I offer 16 whereas 17 yeares Purchas is demanded. And it is refer'd unto you accordinge unto the reasonableness of the Rates in the Particulars when they shall stand neate & agreed uppon, to strike the stroke, as the land shall appeare unto you either racked or moderated. Thus cravinge p'don for psuminge so farre on your pacience herein & desires to continue love & neighbourhood with you two rather than to any covetous provision for my wife & children & w^{ch} assure me they are allready content with what they have* I shall referre myself unto you & remayne ever

Your verye lovinge &
affectionate freynd,
JO. LINCOLN.

BROCKDEN, 5 Sept., 1626.

ED.

172.—QUIETUS OF THOMAS LANGTON, SHERIFF OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

QUIETUS is the word used by the Clerk of the Pipe and Auditors in the Exchequer, in their discharges given to accountants. A *quietus est* granted to a sheriff, discharges him of all accounts due to the king.

The following is the quietus of Thomas Langton, of Teeton Hall, Northamptonshire, Esquire, who was appointed Sheriff on January 19, 1734-5. He was the son of John Langton, of London, who purchased Teeton in 1718, and he was born in 1692. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Stratton, of London, by whom he had one son. Mr. Langton died August 21, 1762, and was buried at Ravensthorp, in which parish Teeton is situated.

Timothy Rogers, the Under Sheriff and Attorney of Mr. Langton, who filed these accounts, was the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Northampton from 1754 until 1769.

It is not apparent why the Sheriff, who was appointed on

* This is some jocular allusion. The Bishop was never married and at Buckden would not have a woman servant in the house.—See "Hackett's Life," i. 8; ii. 35.

January 19, 1735, should have been called on to account for the profits of his office from September 29 of the previous year.

IN THE GREAT ROLL OF THE viijth YEAR OF KING GEORGE
THE SECOND IN ITEM NORTHTON.

NORTHTONSHIRE. THOMAS LANGTON E/QUIRE Sheriff of
the said County by TIMOTHY ROGERS Gent his
Attorney ACCOMPTING for the I/sues of his office
FROM the ffeast of S^t Michael the Archangell in
the viijth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord
George the second by the Grace of God of Great
Britain ffrance and Ireland King Defender of the
ffaith &c [29th September 1834] VNTILL the same
ffeast from thence next following in the ixth year
of his said Majesties Reign (to wit) for the space
of one whole year RENDRETH an accompt of the fee
farms and other debts underwritten

Stamps
VI pence
VI pence

(to wit)

PARCELLS OF THE PIPE.

OF THE same Sheriff for y^e Rents of ffrank pledge in the
Hundred of Willibrooke xxviijs. vjd.
OF THE same Sheriff for the ffee ffarm of the Township of
Ludington iiij^s.
OF THE same Sheriff for the ffee of the Honour of Glou-
cester lxxiijs. iiij^d.
OF THE same Sheriff for the Mannors of Stone & Hinton ob.
OF THE same Sheriff for the Rent of the Town of Brix-
tock xij^d.
OF THE same Sheriff for the ffee ffarm of diverse Lands in
the Mannor of Subtofte xliijs. jd.
OF THE same Sheriff for the ffarm of the Rectory of the
Church of Buckby lxjs. ij^d.
OF CHRISTOPHER Vinard for the ffarm of the Mannor of
finished vs.
OF THE same Sheriff for Seven ffarms xij^s. xjd.
OF SIR Richard Burnaby Knight for one Mesuage in Then-
ford vjd.

- OF JOHN White Gent for one Mesuage & other Lands in
Hackleton x^s.
OF WILLIAM Harper for one Mesuage & three yard lands in
Wotton iiij^s. iiiij^d.
OF MILD MAY Earl of Westmorland for the ffarm of the
Hundred of Willibroke xij^d.
OF JOHN Adams for one Mesuage & several acres of Land
in Scaldwell v^s. v^d. ob.
OF DEVEREUX Knightley Esq^r for the ffarm of the Hundred
of ffawersley viij^s.
OF JOHN Stephens & others for the third part of a Mesuage
with the appurtenances in Stoake Albany and the third
part of several acres of Land there ij^s. vij^d.
OF JOHN Duke of Montague for the Mannor of Brixtock
lxvj^{li}. xiiij^s. iiiij^d.
OF JOHN Earl of Exeter for the Mannor of Kingscliffe lxij^{li}.

GREENWAX*

FOR POSTFFINES in the Court of Common Pleas in Trinity
Term in the vijth & viijth Years and in Michas Hillary
& Easter Terms in the viijth Year of the Reign of King
George the second lx^{li}. v^s.
FOR FINES at the A/sizes in the viijth year of King George
the second iiiij^{li}. vj^d.
FOR FINES at the Se/sions of the Peace in the viijth & ixth
years of King Geo: ij^d. xiiij^{li}. xi^s. vj^d.
SUM TOTAL § ccxx^{li}. iiij^d. In Tho § xlv^{li}. xviiij^o. die
Novembris Anno Regni Regis Georgij sedē ix^o. per pefat
vit de Exit Ball $\blacktriangledown$ AND IN MONEY to his Majesties Justices
of the Peace of the said county and their Clerks for their
Wages from Tuesday in the Week next after Michas in the
eighth year of King George the ij^d. untill the xxiiij^d. of July
in the Ninth year of his said Majesties reign every one of
the said Justices taking iiiij^s. a day and their Clerks ij^s. a

* This signifies estreats delivered to the sheriffs of the Exchequer,
under the seal of that Court, made in green wax. Law Dictionary
by T. H. Williams, 1816.

day according to the Statute made at Cambridge in the xijth. year and at Westminster in the xiiijth. year of King Richard the ij^d. (to wit) for the Wages of the said Justices for lxxij^o. days and to their Clerk for ix^d. § xiiij^{li}. xj^s. vj^d. (in part of xv^{li}. vj^s. viz^t.) To John Ekins W^m. Hanbury John Tryon W^m. Bridges Henry Sayer and Smith ffleetwood Esq^{rs}. for ix. days each Langham Rokesby and Thomas Hawley Esq^{rs}. for vj^x. days each Timothy Harris Thomas Peachell and John ffreeman Esq^{rs}. for ij^o. days each WHO did sit divers times within the said County by the Estreats of which s^d. se/sions of the Peace there is xiiij^{li}. xj^s. vj^d. answered to our Lord the King as is contained in the Estreats remaining in the custody of the Clerk of fforeign Estreats of the Exhequer

HERE ALLOWED by virtue of the said Statute and of one part of an Indenture thereof made between the aforesaid Justices and their said Clerk of the one part and the said Sheriff of the other part Testifying the payment of the said Wages as was allowed to Sir John Berkley K^t. late Sheriff of the Countys of Somerset and Dorset in the Great Roll of the xvjth. year of King Richard the ij^d. in Item Somerset AND IN MONEY paid and disbursed within the time of this Accompt in providing Lodgings for the Judges at the A/sizes in dispersing several Proclamacons thro' the whole County and in other things nece/sary for the Service of our Lord the King as by a Bill of particulars thereof made and the petition of this Sheriff annex thereto appears § lxxiiij^{li}. v^s. (part of the sum of cxxviiij^{li}. ix^s.) HERE ALLOWED by Warrant of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer dated the vij day of May, 1736 AS by proceedings thereupon had AND THE CONSIDERATION of the Barons annoted in the Memorandums on the part of the Trearers Remembrancer of the ixth. year of King George the second (to wit) amongst the States and views of Ano^{ts}. of Michas Term in the

Roll
AND to John now Duke of Rutland son and Heir of John the late Duke of Rutland son and Heir of John the late Duke of Rutland son and Heir of John Earl of Rutland Cosin and heir of George Earl of Rutland Brother and Heir

Stamps
VI pence
VI pence

of ffrancis Earl of Rutland Brother and Heir of Roger Earl of Rutland son and Heir of John Earl of Rutland son and Heir of Edward Earl of Rutland son and Heir of Henry Earl of Rutland who was son & Heir of Tho^s. Earl of Rutland TO WHOM King Henry the viijth. by his Letters Patent bearing date the xvijth. day of June in the xvijth. year of his Reign did give & grant by the name of his well beloved Cousin Thomas Manners Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter Lord of Roos of Hamlake of Trusbut and of Belvoir and the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully to be begotten the sum of xx^{li}. yearly the better to support the Title Honour and Dignity of Earl of Rutland and payable out of the ffarms I/sues and Profits of what kind soever arising within the Countys of Northampton Cambridge Huntingdon and Rutland by the Hands of the Sheriffs of the said Countys for the time being § lx^{li}. for three years ended at the ffeast of St. Michael the Archangell in the ixth. year of King George the second as by an acquittance of the said Duke of Rutland bearing date xxxth. day of July 1736 remaining in the Custody of the Clerk of the Pipe AND IN MONEY paid by the said Sheriff to Joseph Tullie Gent according to a Deputation under the Hand and Seal of the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Strafford dated the vjth. day of October 1729 for ffines levied in the Court of Common Pleas vulgarly called postffines which the Sheriff is charged with above under the Title of Greenwax § viij^{li}. ij^s. iij^d. (in part of the sum of lx^{li}. xv^s.) HERE ALLOWED by virtue of a certain Indenture under the Great Seal of England bearing date the xvijth. day of July in the viijth. year of King W^m. the third of a Grant of the said ffines to the said Earl of Strafford (by the name of Thomas Lord Raby) his Executors Administrators and A/signs for the Term of xlvijth. years from the ffeast of Saint Michael the Archangell 1708 As by the Acquittance of the said Joseph Tullie dated the xxxth. day of July 1736 remaining in the Custody of the Clerk of the Pipe AND the said Sheriff is allowed § vj^{li}. ij^s. vj^d. for collecting the sum of cxlv^{li}. upon the Summons of the Pipe (to wit) C^{li}. at the rate of xij^d. in the pound and xlv^{li}. at the rate of vj^d. in the pound by virtue of an Act of

Parliamt. made in the third year of the Reign of King George the first Intituled an Act for the better Regulating the Office of Sheriffs and for ascertaining their fees and the fees for suing out their Patents and passing their Accompts AND the said Sheriff is Allowed § viij^{li}. xix^s. Money taxed upon diverse fee farm Rents and others charged above amongst his Parcells of the Pipe and by him allowed to the possessors of the said ffarms by virtue of an Act of Parliament in that case provided.

Stamps
VI pence
VI pence

AND HE IS QUIT.

Thirteenth day of Aug^t. 1736
Examined by Rob^t.
Gardner Dep: Clerke of
the Pipe.

This Roll is endorsed :

NORTHTONSHIRE
THOMAS LANGTON
Esquire Sheriff of the said
County for one year ended
at Michas in the ixth. year
of King George the second
Is QUIT.

This roll is six feet long and twelve inches wide, and is composed of three skins, sewn together with thread, each of which bears two sixpenny stamps after the manner of ordinary deed followers. The engrossing of this document is excellent, each letter being beautifully formed.

It is possible to trace a few of these payments to the Crown; for instance, Bridges records the grant of Charles I to Francis Earl of Westmorland of the custody and bailiwick of the Hundred of Willibrook, with the execution of the King's writs within the said hundred, view of frankpledge, amerciaments and chattels of felons, deodands and waifs at the yearly rent of xxxvi^s. ii^d.*

* Bridge's "Northamptonshire," Vol. II, page 423.

It may be mentioned that none of these rents or payments is now collected by the sheriff.

We are indebted to Mrs. Langton, of Teeton Hall, for permission to reproduce this interesting old document.

ED.

173.—GLIMPSES OF KETTERING.

THE late Mr. Charles Wise, of Weekley, near Kettering, was a well-known authority on antiquarian subjects and the author of "Rockingham Castle and the Watsons" and many other works of local interest. Whilst making his researches at Rockingham, Mr. Wise went carefully through the old Court Rolls of the Manor of Kettering, and wrote an excellent series of forty-one articles on these documents. They contain everything of interest in the Rolls from the year 1569 until about 1750, and throw considerable light on the history of this important town for a period of two hundred years. These notes were published in "The Kettering Guardian" week by week, from January 11 until December 13, 1901; and it has been thought that many who were not then fortunate enough to see these "Glimpses of Kettering" will be glad to be acquainted with them.

We are therefore privileged to reproduce these articles of so much historic interest, by the courtesy of the family of the late Mr. Wise, and of the editor of "The Kettering Guardian."

ED.

GLIMPSES OF KETTERING IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

BY C. WISE.

First Series.

The following glimpses of social life in Kettering in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, Charles I and Charles II, have, by permission of the Rev. Wentworth Watson, been obtained

from a series—unfortunately, not an unbroken series—of the Court Rolls of the Rectory and Royal Manors of Kettering during those reigns, which are preserved in Rockingham Castle.

Those readers who take an interest in matters relating to the early history of the town, will do well to preserve, for future reference, the copies of this paper in which these glimpses appear.

Up to the time of the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII, the whole Lordship of Kettering formed one Manor, and was part of the possessions of Peterborough Abbey. At the time of the spoliation of the religious houses by that King, the Manor appears to have been divided into two—one Manor being appropriated to the Rectory, and the other, called the Royal Manor, being retained by the King.

To render more intelligible that which follows, it may be well to preface it with a few remarks upon these Court Rolls. During the three centuries which elapsed between the date of the "*Compotus of Kettering in 1292*"* and the date of the first of the following Court Rolls, the condition of villeinage had gradually died out, and the holdings of the villeins had, by custom, become holdings "by copy of Court Roll," or copyhold; and the manual services formerly required from the villeins were no longer exacted.

The periodical Courts were, however, still held on behalf of the Lord of the Manor, to which the copyholders owed suit, but they were no longer bound to the Manor, nor restrained by the numerous vexatious ties which formerly hampered their ancestors—the villeins.

I say "their ancestors" because our most eminent legal authorities consider that copyholders have gradually arisen out of the tenants in villeinage (who composed the mass of the agricultural population of England long after the

* See "*The Compotus of the Manor of Kettering. For A.D. 1292,*" by Charles Wise.—ED.

Norman conquest), by the substitution of specific rents in money, or money's worth, for the base services formerly rendered by the villeins.

The Courts were held for the Lord of the Manor by his steward, or other representative, and, to some extent, fulfilled, within the area of the Manor, the functions of the modern Urban Council, for they regulated the drainage, the roads, etc., in addition to looking after the personal interests of the lord in his relations with his tenants. But as these Courts still survive in some districts (minus many of their powers) it is probable that some of my readers are familiar with their working.

The record of each Court day began with the name of the Manor, the date of that Court day, and the name of the Lord on whose behalf it was held. Then followed a list of excuses, after which we have the names of the men who composed the "Homagium," or jury, for that day, followed by their presentments (which consist of notices of surrenders and admissions), and of persons who have offended against the laws of the Manor, and similar information.

It is these jury lists and presentments which render Court Rolls of such interest and value in tracing family pedigrees and local customs.

The Courts for the Rectory Manor of Kettering appear to have been held at irregular intervals, at any rate in the earlier stages of its history, as a separate Manor.

The first glimpse we gain of Kettering in the sixteenth century is from a thin paper book of Court Rolls, having this title on the cover—"The Boke of the Court Rolis of the Parsonage of Ketheringe." On the inside of the cover is pinned a long letter of complaint and of excuses for the writer, John Ffryth's, offences against the Lord of the Manor. The letter is thus addressed: "To the Right Worshipfull M^{tr}. Edward Watson Esquire att Rockyngnam in northamptonshyre gyve thys."

The first Court Roll in this book is very carefully and beautifully written in law-Latin (as are all of them). For

the benefit of the general public all extracts from them will be translated. It begins thus :

“Keteringe Rectoria. The Court of Edward Watson, gentleman, of his manor of the Rectory of Kettering, which he holds for a term of years not yet past, by the leases of that venerable man, Anthony Burton, Bachelor of Laws, Rector of the Church of Kettering aforesaid, confirmed by the Venerable in Christ Edmund Bishop of Peterborough and Ordinary of that place, and by Edward Watson, senior, esquire, the true and undoubted patron of the aforesaid Church, held there on the 3rd day of October in the 11th year of the reign of Elizabeth (1569) by the Grace of God Queen of England, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith etc.”*

The “Homagium” or jury comprised these nine persons : Henry Sawyer, Hugh Cave, Richard Warner, Henry Drury, Henry Melton, George Eyer, Henry Ashely, William Cave and Thomas Weston.

These found that John Lane, gentleman, owed suit to this Court for a cottage with appurtenances which he held of the Lord of this Manor by copy of Court (roll) according to the custom of the said Manor, but had failed to appear. Consequently the bailiff was directed to distrain on the goods and chattels in the said cottage.

John Fryth, who held by the same tenure a cottage with appurtenances, was fined fourpence for not appearing at the court.

Thomas Bradshawe was fined twelve pence for allowing “unam fornacem, viz., a chimney” to fall into a most ruinous condition to the detriment of the lord, etc., and was threatened with a further fine of ten pence if he had not repaired his chimney before the next Court.

* For the purchase of the advowson of Kettering by Edward Watson, Esq., of Rockingham Castle, and his presentation of Anthony Burton to the living, and the three leases of the Rectory Manor granted by Burton to Edward Watson the younger, see “Rockingham Castle and the Watsons” (page 219).

Henry Ashely, one of the jury, was fined twelve pence for allowing his barn to fall into ruin, and threatened with a further fine of ten pence if it was not repaired by the next Court day.

John Weston, for allowing his cottage to fall into ruin was fined only two pence, but if he did not repair his cottage sufficiently before the feast of St. John the Baptist he was to pay forty pence.

The next entry relates to a cottage near the Rectory gate, on the south side which Richard Fryth surrendered to the lord by the hands of George Eyre, one of the deciners of the manor to the use of John Fryth, his son, which John, before the last Court day, seems to have leased this cottage to Thomas Bradshawe, for the terms of six years, and ceased to do suit to this Court. For which causes the lord, by his steward, seized the cottage, and at the same time granted it to Thomas Bradshawe for the term of six years. Bradshawe's fine or entrance was four shillings, and Fryth's fine on his forced surrender was five shillings.

Henry Drury surrendered a cottage by the hand of Richard Warner, one of the deciners for the use of Henry Melton to the end of the following year.

Henry Ashely "intruded himself" into a cottage in the manor, therefore the bailiff was directed to "make the said Henry know" that he must appear at the next Court to show by what title he entered upon the said cottage.

John Lane, gentleman, was charged with hindering the tenant of the manor, by forcible means, from baking and grinding within the lord's manor, by drawing them to bake and grind outside the manor to the detriments of the tenants themselves, and to the great injury of the lord. We are not told how this masterful "gentleman" effected his purpose, nor how he was punished. We are simply told he was at the lord's mercy.

The fines were fixed by the whole jury, and the profits of this Court are stated to have amounted to eighteen shillings and eightpence.

In a later roll we are told that the Rectory manor of Kettering then "extended itself in circuit from the church stile to Parkstile Lane End." All the tenements referred to in the foregoing extracts were therefore situated within the space now occupied by the buildings bounded on the south by the churchyard, on the west by the Market Hill, on the north by Market Street (then called Parkstile Lane), and on the east (apparently) by what is now the London Road. A few of these tenements will be more minutely located in future rolls.

The reader will note with interest how many of the family names found in this roll are still known in Kettering and the neighbourhood.

I fear that John Lane, gentleman, and Thomas Bradshawe will prove to have been somewhat hardened offenders. —"The Kettering Guardian," January 11th, 1901.

(To be continued.)

174.—LIST OF ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO THE COUNTY AND BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON AND THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.

IN the previous volumes of NORTHAMPTONSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES a complete list of Local Acts of Parliament, from 1322 until 1900, has been printed. It is now proposed to continue this list up to the present time.

EDWARD VII.

1 Edwardi VII, c. li. (1901) An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Inclosure Acts 1845 to 1882 for the inclosure of the open fields heath and waste in the parish of Sutton in the County of Northampton (*Inclosure (Sutton) Provisional Order.*) Public Act of a Local Character.

„ c. lxxxv. (1901) An Act to empower the Urban District

Council of Kettering to construct additional waterworks and for other purposes. (*Kettering Urban District Water.*) Local Act.

„ c. cxxxviii. (1901) An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888 relating to . . . Wellingborough (public purposes) (*Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 5).*) Public Act of a Local Character.

„ c. cclii. (1901) An Act to make certain provision with reference to the undertakings of the East and West Junction the Evesham Redditch and Stratford-upon-Avon Junction and Stratford-upon-Avon Worcester and Midland Junction Railway Companies. (*Midland Counties Junction Railways (Sale).*) Local Act.

„ c. cclxxvii. (1901) An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act 1870 relating to . . . Northampton Corporation Tramways (*Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 1).*) Public Act of a Local Character.

2 Edwardi VII, c. v. (1902) An Act to authorise the Urban District Council of Finedon to construct waterworks and to supply water and for other purposes. (*Finedon Urban District Water.*) Local Act.

„ c. xii. (1902) An Act to constitute and incorporate a Joint Water Board consisting of representatives from the Councils of the Borough of Higham Ferrers and the Urban District of Rushden and to vest in such Board the powers of the Higham Ferrers Water Act 1900 and for other purposes. (*Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board.*) Local Act.

„ c. lxx. (1902) An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to . . . Daventry (Rural) (*Local Government*

Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 1.).
Public Act of a Local Character.

- „ c. ciii. (1902) An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870 relating to . . . Rothwell Gas and Wellingborough Gas. (*Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1.).*) Public Act of a Local Character.
- „ c. clxxxix. (1902) An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870 relating to Woodford Halse Water. (*Water Orders Confirmation.*) Public Act of a Local Character.
- 4 Edwardi VII, c. clxiv. (1904) An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870 relating to . . . Finedon Gas (*Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1.).*) Public Act of a Local Character.
- „ c. clxv. (1904) An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870 relating to . . . Northampton Gas (*Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2.).*) Public Act of a Local Character.
- „ c. clxxviii. (1904) An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888 relating to . . . Northampton and District (*Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 6.).*) Public Act of a Local Character.
- 6 Edwardi VII, c. lxxv. (1906) An Act to extend the time for the construction of works and the acquisition of lands authorised by the Kettering Urban District Water Act 1901 to provide for the transfer of the water undertaking of the Kettering Urban District

Council in the parish of Weekley to the Kettering Rural District Council and for other purposes. (*Kettering Water.*) Local Act.

- „ c. lxxxix. (1906) An Act for consolidating the capital of the Peterborough Gas Company for enabling that Company to acquire additional lands and to raise additional capital and for other purposes. (*Peterborough Gas.*) Local Act.
- „ c. cx. (1906) An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888 relating to . . . Higham Ferrers Rushden and Wellingborough (Rural District) (*Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 5).*) Public Act of a Local Character.
- „ c. cxxxi. (1906) An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870 relating to . . . Wollaston Gas. (*Gas and Water Orders Confirmation.*) Public Act of a Local Character.
- „ c. cxxxiii (1906) An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870 relating to . . . Raunds Gas (*Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2).*) Public Act of a Local Character.
- 7 Edwardi VII, clx. (1907) An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to . . . Northampton (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10).*) Public Act of a Local Character.

(*To be continued.*)

ED.



From a Painting by

George Clarke.

Dallington House, Northamptonshire.

175.—DALLINGTON HOUSE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE village of Dallington adjoins and lies to the north-west of the county borough of Northampton; and it is approached from the Northampton and Rugby road by an avenue of magnificent elms and chestnut trees. On the south side of this avenue, at the entrance to the village, stands Dallington House.

Bridges says that:

"Here is a good Manor-house, formerly inhabited by the Lord Chief Justice *Raynsford*. It is contiguous to the West end of the church."*

This is the old Hall, of which more anon.

Baker, writing at the commencement of the last century, quotes Bridges, and adds:

"The present mansion was erected by Sir Joseph Jekyll on the site of the old one, and is a neat square edifice of Harlestone stone. None of the proprietors have resided in it since lady Anne Jekyll, and it is now in the occupation of sir John Riggs, Miller, bart."†

The plan of the present house is an oblong, with the longer side facing the road, and a wing on the north-east end, consisting of basement and ground floor only. The house itself has a basement, ground and first floor, and attics, with windows behind the parapet. It is built of yellow sandstone, with clasping pillasters at the angles, of debased Roman Doric order, and two similar flat pillasters on the garden front of Weldon or Ketton stone. The mouldings and pediments of the main doorway facing the road, and of the garden doorway, and of the windows, which have large and obtrusive key stones, are of the same stone. In the front facing the road there are two windows on either side of the door, and in the front facing the garden three windows on either side of the door. The illustration shows that, of the windows on the south-west, only

* Bridges's "Northamptonshire," Vol. I, p. 493.

† Baker's "Northamptonshire," Vol. I, p. 133.

one then opened into the garden; now all four windows reach to the ground.

Inside there is a straight hall leading from the front door to the garden door, with the dining-room on the left having two windows, and the drawing-room with four windows on the right, behind which is a small morning-room and a small study, all communicating.

The staircase, which is by the garden door, is of good design, and is entirely of oak, with two square landings where it turns, which are beautifully inlaid in oak in diamond pattern, while the balusters are twisted and plain alternately and of very pretty design. This staircase only leads to the first floor, but the back staircase forms a communication from the basement to the third floor. The main bedrooms lead from one to another quite in the old fashion, indeed access to several of the rooms can only be obtained by going through others.

From the road the house is approached by a circular carriage drive, leading to a flight of steps before the front door; and on the other side a beautiful lawn stretches away to the south-east, with some large beech and cedar trees on the right, and the kitchen garden beyond, the church appearing close to and almost in the grounds.

On the other side of the road a magnificent avenue of elms faces the front door, and below this are the ponds and pond walks, and the octagonal dovecote,* all originally forming part of the pleasure gardens of the house.

Clarke's painting is taken from the large field to the south of the house, and shows the sunk fence between the field and the garden, and it gives one a very good idea of the place. The church lies behind the tree immediately to the right of the house.

Below this house and nearer to the road, stood the old Hall of the Raynsfords, a small portion of which still remains.

* See "*Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*," N. S., Vol. II, p. 140.



From a Photograph by

The Old Hall, Dallington, Northamptonshire.

John Beasley.

To face page 35.

The two tall old sandstone piers, which formed the entrance to the Hall, with their large iron hooks for the gates, still stand adjoining the road; and leading from these, between high walls, is the way into the Hall, through a large circular archway, which goes right under the building. The Hall was perhaps built round a court, and, if so, the buildings which now remain formed the side next the road.



SECTION OF STRING
COURSE, ABOVE
ARCHES.

The illustration of this building is taken from the inside, now the stable yard. This shows the entrance under the circular archway from the road on the left; and a similar arch, now built up, on the right; and an arched doorway in the centre, also built up. The present doorway and windows are modern insertions; and the whole interior of the building has been altered.

At the time the present house was erected a false wall was erected at the end of the old building, forming a sort of classical pediment, in the centre of the triangle of which is a sundial, and at the apex of the roof a wrought iron weather vane. Below the pediment were three windows, now built up, and beneath them a doorway with moulded jambs and lintel and on either side a semi-circular arched recess. Altogether a somewhat incongruous piece of work.

The road leading from the main road to Dallington village was formerly more or less a private way; and ran through the open field. On the high road the massive stone piers, with the inwardly curved wing walls, still remain on the south, though they have been destroyed on the north.

Sir Richard Raynsford purchased Dallington Manor about the middle of the seventeenth century and erected the Hall, before-mentioned.* His eldest son, also Richard, left as his heiress Anne, who married James, Baron Griffin of Braybrooke, thus bringing him this estate. His daughters Elizabeth and Anne, with their husbands, conveyed the Manor in 1720 to Sir Joseph Jekyll. This worthy erected

* Baker's "Northamptonshire," Vol. I, p. 131.

the present house, and having no family, devised Dallington to his great-nephew, Joseph Jekyll, from whom it descended, through his only daughter, to Mrs. Anne Barbara Wrighte.

The estate was purchased in 1867 by the late Right Hon. John Poyntz, Earl Spencer, K.G., on whose death, in 1910, it passed to the present Earl Spencer.

ED.

176.—HENRY DE PINKENEY.

IN "Some Feudal Lords," by Fortus, some particulars are given of Henry de Pinkeney, who was summoned to Parliament as Baron de Weedon, in 1299. It appears that he did not leave any issue, and made over his estates to the King and other lesser celebrities in 1301, and to have died the next year.

Is it known whether there were any collateral branches of the family; or did it as well as the barony become extinct on the death of Henry de Pinkeney?

A. B. PINCKNEY,
The Orchard,
Bathford, Somerset.

177.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WORTHIES.

GEORGE CLARKE.

MR. GEORGE CLARKE, the itinerant artist, who delineated the churches and gentlemen's seats which are now being reproduced in this quarterly, was in his time well known to all Northamptonshire folk; travelling, as he did, from Brackley to Peterborough, and painting at every village.

Although it is not yet half a century since this worthy died, he is almost forgotten, and it has been with some difficulty that even the following memoir has been compiled.

George was the son of Joseph Clarke, who came from Somerton to Chipping Norton, in Oxfordshire, in April, 1774. From thence he went to Old, otherwise Wold, in Northamptonshire, where he was appointed schoolmaster on January 24, 1780. He only stayed there six months, and then became master at Hanging Houghton School, in the parish of Lamport, also in this county. Joseph Clarke was married and had a family of one daughter and six sons, the youngest being George, the subject of these notes. Joseph Clarke's wife died at Hanging Houghton on January 16, 1816, and he died on February 25, 1818, at the same place, and they were both buried in the churchyard at Lamport.

George Clarke was born at Hanging Houghton on Sunday morning, February 28, 1790, and succeeded his father, after his death, as schoolmaster, and he continued to act in that capacity until he resigned, and went to live at Scaldwell, Northamptonshire, on October 12, 1833.

George resided at Scaldwell in the cottage now belonging to Mr. Stephen Cox, and in the title deeds relating to the property he is mentioned as tenant in 1835. His daughter kept school at Scaldwell, and he devoted himself to drawing as a means of livelihood, visiting every town and village in this and parts of the neighbouring counties, and making sketches of the principal buildings.

He was a great walker, and, during the summer months, he would start from home on a Monday and return on a Friday or Saturday; and during the winter months he would make replicas of his sketches for sale. He sat in a room without a fire, which indeed he was too poor to afford, and when so cold that he could not work, he would warm himself by taking sharp walks in the garden and fields. He also had a room at Northampton where he used to stay, for the purpose of making copies of his drawings.

George Clarke was also a composer of music, and Mrs. Dawkins, of Scaldwell, still has his old MS. book of tunes, consisting of thirty-four pages. Whilst living at Hanging Houghton, he took a sketch of the Lamport choir, including

a good likeness of himself playing the violoncello; and, when at Scaldwell, he used to play the bass viol in church, and he also played the flute. In "The Voice of Melody," edited and for the most part composed by Thomas Jarman, of Clipston, there is an Eastern ode by George Clarke, entitled "Hosanna to the Prince of Light."

About 1842 Clarke's house at Scaldwell, which was thatched, caught fire one afternoon. His neighbours immediately removed his goods into a field, and afterwards placed them in the school-house for the night. All the men and women in the village assembled, and endeavoured to extinguish the fire. The men formed a line to the pond, which was then on the village green, and passed full buckets to the burning cottages; while the women formed another line to pass back empty buckets. All their efforts were, however, of but little avail, and the whole row of three cottages was destroyed, but afterwards rebuilt.

Towards the end of his life Clarke suffered from softening of the brain, and lost control of himself, becoming very eccentric, and though he continued his long walks to the end, he frequently lost his way.

About the year 1867, he went over to Lamport, one winter's afternoon, and as he did not return, his neighbours became very anxious, and eight or nine men left Scaldwell to search for him. At Lamport inn they were told that Clarke had left, saying he was going to Braybrooke, but he had not gone in that direction. Parties from Lamport, Hanging Houghton and Scaldwell accordingly searched all night. At half past six o'clock next morning Mr. Dawson discovered one of Clarke's shoes in a ditch, and about three hundred yards further down he found Clarke himself in a very sad condition, having got into a part of the field bounded by two fences, which had confused him, and he had walked backward and forward until he fell exhausted. A cart was procured, and poor Clarke was taken home, but he was never really well again, and died about a year afterwards.

George Clarke's wife predeceased him on November 16,

1857, at the age of sixty-seven years, and he died on May 16, 1868, at the age of seventy-eight, and they were both buried in Scaldwell churchyard.

Clarke was a very quiet and retiring man, temperate, truthful, most punctual, and marvellously industrious. He took in hand, and actually accomplished, the remarkable task of delineating with a brush, in black and white, every object of architectural interest in this county.

There are a good many of his paintings in existence, as he reproduced and sold the various copies he made from his original sketches. All his paintings are of great delicacy, and though, with a few exceptions, not really artistic, yet they are wonderfully accurate. From a topographical point of view, indeed, these drawings are invaluable, as they represent so many of our churches and country houses which have been destroyed. Taking a few examples, we may mention Pitsford and Orlingbury churches, and Maidwell Hall and Boughton House, near Northampton, of which Clarke's drawings supply the only record.

The set of drawings belonging to the Architectural and Archæological Society for the Archdeaconries of Northampton and Oakham, is contained in two large folio volumes, each comprising upwards of three hundred separate paintings, which vary in size from 8 inches by 5 inches, to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and consist of views of churches, houses and fonts. These two volumes were bequeathed to the Society about 1872 by the Rev. Abner W. Brown, late Vicar of Gretton, Northamptonshire.

Another work of Clarke's was a sheet of one hundred charming little views of country houses, which belongs to the Northampton Corporation, and is now hung in the Museum at Abington Abbey. An autotype reproduction of this, the same size as the original, was issued by the late Mr. John Taylor in 1891, at the price of five shillings.

Mr. Stuart Beattie, of Northampton, has the artist's own folio volume, containing three hundred and twenty paintings of churches of Northamptonshire, which measure about nine inches by six inches, and one hundred and twelve paint-

ings of fonts in these churches. He also has a quarto volume, containing upwards of one hundred county seats; and a portfolio of miscellaneous drawings of architectural subjects in the town and county of Northampton; and a sketch-book of the artist.

In the "Northampton Mercury," May 23, 1868, is the following account of George Clarke amongst the obituary notices: "On Saturday last, May 16, Mr. George Clarke, the well-known artist and musician, of Scaldwell, aged seventy-eight years. Deceased was born at the school-house at Hanging Houghton, February 28, 1790. He succeeded his father as schoolmaster in 1818, and in the year 1833 he came to reside at Scaldwell, and from that time gained his livelihood as an artist. He had travelled to every village, and took sketches of every church and gentleman's seat in Northamptonshire, besides many others in the surrounding counties. Although he was a self-taught artist, his drawings gained the approval of all who saw them, as they were executed in a very superior style. He was also well-known as a good player on the flute and violoncello. A collection of all his drawings of churches sold last week at Sotheby's for over £20."

We are indebted for much of the information contained in this memoir to memoranda written some years ago by Josiah Clarke, the grandson of the artist, which has been kindly lent by Mr. Stuart Beattie; also to facts obtained by the Rev. K. Kershaw, Rector of Scaldwell, from Mrs. Dawkins, Mr. Stephen Cox and Mr. Thomas Dawson.

ED.

178.—THE REV. THOMAS SIKES.

AN interesting man connected with Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, is the Rev. Thomas Sikes, who was vicar of that parish from 1794 until 1834;* and who restored the church in 1817. This was probably one of the first churches

* "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries," N. S., Vol. II, p. 166.

which was restored in the whole of England, and people used to come long distances to see it. Mr. Sikes was, however, only able to restore the body of the church. The chancel was held to belong to Mr. Ward, of Guilsborough Hall; and, in order to mark his ownership, he placed an iron gate, about three feet high, across the entrance to the chancel. This was always kept locked; and, on days when there was to be the Holy Communion, Mrs. Ward, when the time came for the clergyman to go up to the communion table, would come out of the Ward's pew in the chancel, and, making a curtsy, give Mr. Sikes admittance. Dean Burgon told me he had never heard of this being done anywhere else. Mr. Ward himself always went to Creaton, where the Rev. Thomas Jones was curate-in-charge. He was a clever man, being one of the founders of the Bible Society and author of "The Prodigal's Pilgrimage," and many other works.

Bridges states that: "The great tithes were sold by the family of *Clarke* to Christ-Church college in *Oxford*, with a reserve of the chancel, which now belongs solely to *John Ward*, esq.; Lord of *Nortoft* Manor, who repairs it at his own expence."*

T. S. HICHENS,
Guilsborough.

179.—GLIMPSSES OF KETTERING IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

By C. WISE.

Second Series.

(Continued from page 29.)

THE next Court for Kettering Rectory Manor was held on the 7th April in the following year (1570). It was probably held at so short an interval on account of the important business which was to be brought before it. The

* Bridges's "Northamptonshire," Vol. I, p. 567.

jury list contains the following ten names: Henry Sawyer, Hugh Cave, Richard Warner, Henry Drury, Henry Melton, Henry Ashely, William Cave, Thomas Bradshawe, Thomas Weston and Thomas Wetherly.

As his name appears on this list it might be supposed that Bradshawe had set himself right with his lord. Not at all. The first entry is that Thos. Bradshawe had not repaired his chimney, as he was ordered to do at the last court-day, and he had to pay the fine of ten-pence as threatened at that time. Under these circumstances it seems odd that he should sit in judgment upon his own offences. But, I believe, it is a thing not unknown for individual members of certain Urban Councils to vote against their own condemnation for breaches of local bye-laws. Perhaps he was put on the list upon the principle that "an old smuggler makes the best officer." His name shortly disappears from the rolls contained in this book.

The next presentment was an important one. It exhibits John Lane, gentleman, in a very bad light. I am tempted to give the case in full that the reader may better realise its dramatic character. The bombast of the legal language in which it is reported is amusing when we consider the comic incidents connected with this case. "The same present that John Lane, gentleman, holding of this manor a cottage with its appurtenances in Kettering aforesaid, at the will of the lord, according to the custom of the manor by fealty rendered, and by suit and service at the court, did not appear at the last court, but made default in performing his suit and service. Therefore at that same court the bailiff of this manor was instructed to distrain upon the said John Lane for goods and chattels found within the said cottage, for this service aforesaid up to then not rendered. And the said bailiff since the last court-day, to wit on the second day of March last past, did, by virtue of his aforesaid instructions, distrain upon the said John, on the aforesaid cottage for an equivalent value for the aforesaid suit and service up to then not rendered, the said John with divers other base people did then and there, by force and arms,

beat the said bailiff with divers rods (*verberibus*) and rescue the said distraint, not permitting the said bailiff to carry out the said distraint quietly and peaceably, to the great injury of the lord, and to the disinheriting of the said church. Therefore the bailiff was instructed to seize into the hands of the lord the said cottage with its appurtenances and to answer for the issues thereof until something else is done (respecting it) according to the decree of the said manor."

The next case was that of Henry Ashely, who at the last court, was presented for "intruding himself" into a certain cottage. He appeared personally at this court, and not being able to show any title to the said "cottage with a garden in Parkstile Lane, between the cottage of John Lane on the south, and the cottage of John Weston on the west, and abutting upon the land of Richard Warner on the east, and upon 'altam plateam' ('the high-street'?) on the north," he threw himself upon the mercy of the lord, who by his special favour allowed him to become tenant of this cottage and garden upon payment of a fine of six shillings and eight pence, and an annual rent of three pence with the customary services. There is some difficulty in recognising the exact situation of the three cottages named above in Parkstile Lane, when we try to do so by looking for their successors in Market Street.

Thomas Weston came in his own person and received from the lord a cottage and a piece of ground called "a garden plot," adjoining it, with appurtenances, situated in Parkstile Lane, paying an entrance fine of five shillings, with forty shillings of lawful money before the Feast of Trinity, a like sum of forty shillings within two weeks after Trinity, and an annual rent of three pence, and binding himself to keep the premises in sufficient repair. This appears to have been a rather valuable property.

On this day Thomas Bradshawe made his last appearance before the court—so far as this book of rolls enlightens us. He appeared to surrender voluntarily the cottage near the Rectory gate on the south side, and the tenement of the late

William Drury on the east side, which he held for a term of years not yet past, that the lord might do as he pleased with it, which surrender the lord received in full court. The bailiff was directed to seize the said cottage into the lord's hands and to be answerable for the issues thereof, etc.

These entries relating to Bradshawe appear to have been considered of importance at the time, for, in the margin against each of them, is a rude pen-and-ink drawing of an index finger pointing to the entry.

The site of this house near the Rectory gate is also difficult to identify. In Eayre's plan of Kettering, given in Bridges, there are shown a number of buildings within what are now the Rectory grounds, and it is probable that one of these was the cottage referred to.

The name of Cave which appears in each of the jury lists contained in this book of rolls was known in Kettering three hundred years before [see the "Compotus of Kettering"], and as it was recently (if not still) to be found there; it has been a well-known name in the manor for more than six hundred years.—"The Kettering Guardian," January 18th, 1901.

Reproduced by permission of the family of the late Mr. Wise and of the editor of "The Kettering Guardian."

(To be continued.)

180.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WORTHIES.

SAMUEL BEESLEY.

OUR illustration is from a tinted etching by Robert Cruikshank, published in 1851.

It is a representation of a certain Mr. Samuel Beesley, of Aldwinkle, a man of low stature, with a pleasant face, clean-shaved except for whiskers. He was the general carrier of Aldwinkle; and, amongst other goods, he used to bring



From an Etching by

Samuel Beasley of Aldwinckle, Northamptonshire.

Robert Cruikshank.

all the coal that ever came to Aldwinkle in those days, fifteen hundredweight at a time; and he was in his way quite a character.

In the picture Beesley is shown dressed in a long overcoat with good-sized buttons, somewhat ragged at the elbows; leggings and gaiters; and a soft felt hat. He is seated on the front of his little cart, the footboard and shafts of which are about two feet from the ground, the donkey being some ten hands high. On a panel of the cart is inscribed the legend:

“Samuel Beesley,
Carrier,
Aldwinkle,”

and inside are divers boxes, bundles and hampers. One box is directed to

“Mr. John Chapman,
Aldwinkle,”

who was a plumber and glazier living at that village; and a hamper is addressed to

“Mr. W. Curtis,
Aldwinkle,”

a drover and jobber also residing at Aldwinkle.

Beesley is stopping outside the inn known by the sign of the “King’s Head,” situate in the town of Thrapston, and then kept by a certain Ann Dines, a “Licensed Victualler, Wines, Tobacco, etc.” And indeed in the doorway of the inn stands the aforesaid Ann Dines herself, a landlady of not very prepossessing appearance. Next door to the inn is the shop of “S^r. Mason,” evidently a saddler, as beneath his name hang two horse-collars and some hunting crops.

The history of this etching is that, somehow or other, the artist, Robert Cruikshank, saw this worthy Beesley, and wishing to make a sketch of him, asked a friend of the name of French (a gentleman’s servant) to accost him as he was

passing the "King's Head," and by the bribe of a pint of beer, obtained from this house of refreshment, to engage Beesley in conversation, while Cruikshank made his drawing. French was afterwards very irate at being included in the picture in so undignified a posture as smoking a churchwarden's pipe, whilst wearing the yellow waistcoat of the Lilford livery.

This print is lettered :

"Samuel Beesley, Aldwinkle,
Northamptonshire."

"Published by I. T. Notcutt, Bookseller, Thrapston, & may be had of I. C. Hailes, 27 Leadenhall Street, London."

Beesley was born at Aldwinkle, and baptized in All Saints' Church in that village on February 16, 1777: he married Elizabeth Barker in the same church on June 20, 1806: and he was buried at Aldwinkle All Saints on February 26, 1852, at the age of seventy-six years.

The information relating to this worthy has been kindly supplied by his grandson, Mr. W. Beesley, through the Rev. Canon Hodgson, rector of Aldwinkle.

Robert Cruikshank was born in 1789 and was the elder brother of George Cruikshank. He was a midshipman in the East India Company's ship "Perseverance," but he gave up this life and became an artist, and illustrated many books dealing with the humours of English life, and satirising the English people. He died in 1856.

ED.

181.—HERALDIC ACHIEVEMENTS AT ROCKINGHAM CASTLE.

AT Rockingham Castle the dining-room, as mentioned by the late Mr. C. Wise, is decorated with twenty-two carved and painted coats of arms.*

* "Rockingham Castle and the Watsons," by Charles Wise, 1891, p. 122.



Watson Achievement at Rockingham Castle,
Northamptonshire.

Each of these achievements is contained in a lozenge-shaped panel, two feet square; and consists of helmet, with wreath and crest, set out about a quarter turn; beneath which is a curved elliptical shield measuring about eight inches by five, within ornamental framework; the mantling behind the shield being of good design.

The achievements are beautifully designed, boldly and effectively carved in high relief in oak, and elaborately emblazoned. Altogether they form a most pleasing and uncommon form of decoration.

On the north wall there are six shields, on the east, seven, on the south the same number and on the west two, one on each side of the window. The descriptions following commence on the north, with the principal achievement over the fireplace, and run round the room.

FIRST SHIELD.

Northern wall, over fireplace.

ARMS.—*Argent, on a chevron engrailed azure, between three martlets sable, as many crescents or, on each crescent a torteau, for WATSON.*

On esquire's helm, on wreath argent and azure, the

CREST.—*A griffin's head erased, per chevron argent and sable, on the neck a chevron counterchanged, in his beak a seven-petaled flower gules, leaved and slipped vert.*

MANTLING.—*Azure doubled argent.*

This achievement, and that opposite, were erected for the Watson family generally, and not for any particular member of the same.

SECOND SHIELD.

Northern wall.

ARMS.—*Quarterly. First and fourth. Gules, within a bordure sable bezanty, a demi-lion rampant argent, for LYNNE. Second and third. Sable, three mallets argent, for BROWNE.*

On esquire's helm, on wreath argent and gules, the
CREST.—*A demi-lion rampant argent.*

MANTLING.—Gules doubled argent.

The family of Lynne owned the Manor of Southwick, County Northampton, William Lynne dying possessed of it in the third year of Henry VIII (1511-2)* and it continued in the same family until 1841, when the estate was sold to Mr. Capron.

There does not seem to be any connection by marriage between the Watson and Lynne families.

THIRD SHIELD.

Northern wall.

ARMS.—*Azure, on a chief or, a demi-lion rampant gules, for MARKHAM.*

On esquire's helm, on wreath or and azure, the
CREST.—*A lion statant guardant gules.*

MANTLING.—Azure doubled or.

This achievement is for William Markham, who was descended from Sir John Markham, of Cotham, and who in 1567, married Elizabeth, the daughter of the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Edward Montagu, hereafter mentioned, the widow of Richard Cave.† This Richard Cave was the owner of the manor of the neighbouring parish of Little Oakley, and on his death after 1560, the manor passed to William Markham, by right of his wife. Mrs. Markham died in 1569, and Mr. Markham two years later, and they were both buried in the chancel of Little Oakley Church. There is no known connection between the Watson and Markham families.

* Bridges's "Northamptonshire," Vol. II, p. 470.

† The Cave arms and crest are represented on the twentieth achievement.

FOURTH SHIELD.

Eastern wall.

ARMS.—*Argent, three fusils conjoint in fess gules, within bordure engrailed sable, for MONTAGU.*

On esquire's helm, on wreath argent and gules, the

CREST.—*A griffin's head or, wings endorsed sable.*

MANTLING.—Gules doubled argent.

This shield again was no doubt erected out of compliment to the great Montagu family of Boughton, with whom the Watson family was allied by more than one marriage.

FIFTH SHIELD.

Eastern wall.

ARMS.—*Per pale. Dexter. Quarterly of six. First and sixth. Or, on a fess azure three escallops of the field, for BROOKE. Second. Gules, three dexter gloves pendent, two and one argent, for BROOKE. Coat of Augmentation. Third. Or, a lion rampant sable, within a bordure gules, for GOURMAY. Fourth. Argent a chevron, between three moor cocks sable, for MOORE. Fifth. Argent, a chevron between three maunches vert, for STAVERTON. Sinister. WATSON.*

On esquire's helm, on wreath or and azure, the

CREST.—*A demi-sea horse argent, finned and maned or.*

MANTLING.—Azure doubled or.

This achievement is for Arthur Brooke, of Great Oakley, County Northampton, esquire, who was born about 1570, and married Catherine, the eldest daughter of Edward Watson, of Rockingham Castle, and who died about 1650.

In Great Oakley Church there is a large rectangular achievement, on which the six quarters for Brooke are roughly painted. It was, however, erected for Sir Thomas Brooke, the son of the before-mentioned Arthur Brooke, and therefore the Watson arms are not impaled.

SIXTH SHIELD.

Eastern wall.

ARMS.—*Argent, two chevrons engrailed azure, for (?)*
MONSON.

On wreath of the colours, the

CREST.—*A boar's head erect couped, and holding in his mouth some object.*

MANTLING.—*Azure doubled argent.*

This may have been intended for the Monson arms, if so they are wrongly emblazoned. The correct arms are shown on the eighteenth shield.

SEVENTH SHIELD.

Eastern wall.

ARMS.—*Per pale. Dexter. Or, on a fess gules, between three trefoils slipped sable, an eagle displayed of the field, within a bordure engrailed azure bezanty, for*
CAMPION. *Sinister. WATSON.*

On wreath of the colours the

CREST.—*A Dexter hand erect, cuffed or, with two rings gules, bearing three flowers proper.*

MANTLING.—*Gules doubled or.*

Here we find a marriage commemorated which cannot now be identified.

EIGHTH SHIELD.

Eastern wall.

ARMS.—*Per pale. Dexter. WATSON. Sinister. MONTAGU.*

On wreath, argent and azure, the

CREST.—*As on first achievement.*

MANTLING.—*Azure doubled argent.*

This achievement is for Edward Watson, the son of Edward Watson, of Lyddington, who was born about 1520,

and who was the first of the Watsons at Rockingham. On attaining his majority, he married Dorothy, the eldest daughter of Sir Edward Montagu, the great Chief Justice of England : and by whom he had one son and six daughters. Edward Watson was buried in Rockingham Church on the 13th May, 1584.

NINTH SHIELD.

Eastern wall.

ARMS.—*Per pale. Dexter. WATSON.* Sinister. Sable, a chevron, between three leopards' faces or, for WENTWORTH.*

On helm of nobility, a baron's coronet.

MANTLING.—Azure doubled argent.

Edward Watson, the son of Lewis Watson, first Baron Rockingham, was born in 1630, and succeeded to the estates and title of Baron Rockingham on the death of his father on the 5th January, 1652-3. He married next year Lady Anne, the eldest daughter of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. Lord Rockingham died on the 22nd June, 1689, and his widow, seven years later, and they were both buried at Rockingham.

TENTH SHIELD.

Eastern wall.

ARMS.—*Argent, three chaplets gules, two and one, for LASCELLS.*

On esquire's helm the

CREST.—*Out of a ducal coronet or, a griffin's head gules beaked argent.*

MANTLING.—Gules doubled argent.

It is difficult to explain the presence of this shield, as there

* This coat is emblazoned without the torteaux on the crescents.

does not appear to have been any marriage between the Watsons and Lascells.

The only Lascells that can be traced in this county is Theobald de Lascells, who married Ada, the widow of William de Courtnay, and thus became possessed of a moiety of the Manor of Bulwick in the seventh year of Henry III.*

ELEVENTH SHIELD.

Southern wall.

ARMS.—*Per pale. Dexter. Quarterly. First. Azure, a chevron or, between three talbots' heads erased argent, for DUDLEY. Second. Azure, a cross pattée throughout argent, between four cinquefoils or, for HUTOLT. Third. Azure, semée of fleur de lis or, for FRANCE ANCIENT. Fourth. BROWNE. Sinister. WATSON.*

On esquire's helm, on wreath or and sable, the
CREST.—*On a ducal coronet or, a woman's head with helmet thereon.*

This achievement commemorates the marriage of Thomas Dudley, of Clopton, County Northampton, Esquire, with Mary, the daughter of Edward Watson, of Lyddington, before-mentioned about the year 1560.

The late Mr. C. Wise says that: "Thus came about one of those instances of double alliance which occur so frequently in the family. The Dudleys, who appear to have been very wealthy, were descended from a Staffordshire family, and settled in Barnwell and Clopton towards the end of the fifteenth century. Agnes, the sister of the great grandfather of Mary Watson's husband, married Thomas Montagu, of Hemington, and *their* granddaughter, Dorothy Montagu, of Boughton, married Mary Watson's brother Edward. In other words, this Mary Watson's husband was second cousin once removed to her brother Edward's wife. Edward Dudley, the great-grandson of Thomas Dudley

* Bridges's "Northamptonshire," Vol. II, p. 288.

and Mary Watson, married Catherine, a daughter of Sir Christopher Hatton.”*

TWELFTH SHIELD.

Southern wall.

ARMS.—*Or, three bars wavy gules*, for BASSET.

On esquire's helm, on wreath or and gules, the

CREST.—*A man's head affrontée proper.*

MANTLING.—Gules doubled or.

The Basset family was only very distantly connected with the Watsons, by the marriage of Thomas Montagu, an ancestor of Sir Edward Montagu, with Christian, daughter of Thomas Basset. It is, therefore, more likely that this achievement was placed here out of compliment to the Basset family, who were possessed of the neighbouring parish of Sutton Basset in the time of Henry II.†

THIRTEENTH SHIELD.

Southern wall.

This achievement is opposite and exactly similar to that first described.

FOURTEENTH SHIELD.

Southern wall.

ARMS.—*Or, between two bendlets, three boars' heads in bend coupéd gules*, for EDGCUMBE.

On esquire's helm, on wreath of the colours, the

CREST.—*A boar's head coupéd erect.*

Here again it is impossible to explain the presence of this shield, as the Edgcumbe family do not appear to have lived in this county.

* “Rockingham Castle and the Watsons,” 1891, p. 22.

† Bridges's “Northamptonshire,” Vol. II, p. 361.

FIFTEENTH SHIELD.

Southern wall.

ARMS.—*Per pale. Dexter. WATSON. Sinister. Azure, two bars wavy ermine, on a chief or a demi-lion rampant issuant sable, for SMITH.*

On esquire's helm, on wreath argent and azure, the

CREST.—As on first achievement.

MANTLING.—Azure doubled argent.

The before-mentioned Edward Watson, of Lyddington, was the direct ancestor of the Rockingham Watsons, and was born about the middle of the fifteenth century. He married Emma Smith, the daughter and co-heir of Anthony Smith, Esquire, a brother of the Right Rev. William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln. By this lady he is said to have had fifteen children, at least so the brass tablet with the effigies of Mr. Watson and his wife affirms. Edward Watson died on the 10th October, 1530; and was buried by his wife, who predeceased him, in Lyddington Church.

SIXTEENTH SHIELD.

Southern wall.

ARMS.—*Per pale. Dexter. WATSON. Sinister. Azure, a fleur de lis argent, for DIGBY.*

On esquire's helm, on wreath argent and azure, the

CREST.—As on first described achievement.

MANTLING.—Azure doubled argent.

Edward Watson was the son of Edward Watson and Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward Montagu, and was born about 1549. He married about 1567, Anne, the daughter of Kenelm Digby, of Stoke Dry, County Rutland, Esquire, by whom he had two sons and eight daughters. Edward Watson was knighted the 11th May, 1603, and died the 1st March, 1616.

SEVENTEENTH SHIELD.

Southern wall.

ARMS.—*Per pale. Dexter. WATSON. A crescent gules for difference. Sinister. Quarterly. First and fourth. Per pale; sable and argent, a fess and in chief trefoils slipped all countercharged for MICHELL. Second and third. Argent, on a chevron between three fleur de lys sable as many of the first, for . . .*

On an esquire's helm, on wreath argent and azure, the

CREST.—As on first described achievement.

MANTLING.—Azure doubled argent.

This was perhaps for Dingley, who married Frances Watson, his arms were *Argent, a fess sable, in chief a mullet between two pellets.*

EIGHTEENTH SHIELD.

Western wall.

ARMS.—*Quarterly. First and fourth. WATSON.* Second and third. Or, two chevrons gules, for MONSON.*

On esquire's helm on wreath, the

CREST.—*A griffin's head erased ducally gorged.*

MANTLING.—Azure doubled argent.

John Monson, who was elected a K.B. in 1725, and created Baron Monson, 28th May, 1728. He married in 1725 Lady Margaret Watson, the fourth daughter of the third baron and first Earl of Rockingham, who was born 22nd March, 1695-6, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

NINETEENTH SHIELD.

Western wall.

ARMS.—*Per pale. Dexter. Gules, a cross engrailed argent, in each quarter five fleur de lis or, for LEIGH (?). Sinister. WATSON.*

* These arms are emblazoned, without torteaux on the crescents.

On esquire's helm the
CREST.—*A bear's jamb erect or.*

MANTLING.—Gules doubled argent.

This is probably for Lord Leigh, who married Eleanor Watson, and died in 1710. His arms were *Gules, a cross engrailed argent, a lozenge in dexter chief of the second.*

TWENTIETH SHIELD.

Northern wall.

ARMS.—*Azure, fretty argent*, for CAVE.

On esquire's helm, on wreath of the colours, the
CREST.—*A greyhound passant.**

This achievement appears to have been erected out of compliment to the Cave family of Stanford Hall, as no connection can be traced between the families of Watson and Cave. It was perhaps for the Richard Cave mentioned in the description of the third achievement.

TWENTY-FIRST SHIELD.

Northern wall.

ARMS.—*Per pale. Dexter. Argent, semée of ermine spots sable, a cinquefoil pierced sable, a martlet for difference*, for FLOWER. *Sinister. WATSON.*

On esquire's helm on wreath, the
CREST.—*A demi-lion rampant or.*

This appears to commemorate some forgotten alliance of a Flower with a Watson.

TWENTY-SECOND SHIELD.

Northern wall.

ARMS.—*Per pale. Dexter. Quarterly of five. First and fifth. Per pale azure and gules, three saltires, two and one, countercharged*, for LANE. *Second. Sable, three*

* This should be *courant*.

escallops argent, for STRICKLAND. Third. Argent, on a chevron sable three crescents or, for Fourth. Gyronny of eight or and sable, a covered cup of the first, for STRETLEY. Sinister. Quarterly of twelve. First and twelfth. Argent, two bars azure, within a bordure sable, a crescent for difference, for PARR. Second. Or, three maunches sable, for ROOS. Third. Azure, three chevronels braced and a chief or, for FITZ HUGH. Fourth. Barry, argent and gules, a trefoil sable, for Fifth. Gules, a bend between six crosses buttonée or, for LENYSIS (?) Sixth. Barry, argent and azure, on a bend gules three martlets of the first, for ROTHERFIELD (?) Seventh. Argent, three chevrons gules, a chief vair for ST. QUINTIN (?) Eighth. Vair, a fess gules, for MARMION (?) Ninth. Gules, a lion rampant ducally crowned or, between three crescents argent, for SALISBURY. Tenth. Barry or and azure, an eagle displayed gules, for Eleventh. Argent, a chevron between three greyhounds' heads (?) erased azure, for

These are the arms of Sir Ralph Lane, of Horton, County Northampton, and Maud, his wife, daughter and co-heir of William Parr, Baron Parr of Horton, 1543-6. The arms and quartering here given are on the tomb of Sir William Lane at Horton.

The late Mr. Cokayne visited Rockingham, and was much interested in these achievements. Some correspondence ensued with the late Mr. G. L. Watson thereon, with reference to the identification of the various shields, but Mr. Cokayne was not able to name them all. A copy of the last letter to the late Mr. G. L. Watson follows:

"24 March, 1888.

"EXETER HOUSE,

"MY DEAR SIR,

"ROEHAMPTON, S.W.

"When I wrote to you last I was in hopes that I might be able to throw more light on the arms (as enclosed) than I fear I am able, after search, to do.

* Bridges's "Northamptonshire," Vol. I, p. 320.

"They seem to me to commemorate more those of the Northamptonshire gentry *generally* (much as those on Rothwell Market place erected by Sir Thomas Tresham) than those connected with Watson, or even with the estate of Rockingham *in particular*. The second coat* no doubt represents that of Sir Ralph Lane, of Horton, County Northampton, and Maud (*née* Parr), his wife. This couple had no male issue, neither (apparently) had their daughters any connection with Rockingham. From a brother of this Ralph derive the Lanes of Glendon.

"I cannot find a match of *Flore* with Watson—it is, however, in these arms commemorated. Cave, of Stanford, is a good old county family. So also is Basset to which last I have little doubt the bars wavy (which you attribute to Drummond) in all probability belong.

"I think if I were you I sh^d. send these coats to the Npton Architectural Socy. & see if some one there could not throw any light upon them.

"Mr. Willement was a very fair authority in heraldic matters, perhaps better than any stained glass-painter that has arisen since.

"I am truly sorry to have been of so little use in this matter, but am,

"Dear Sir,

"G. L. WATSON, ESQ.,

"Yours very sincerely,

"ROCKINGHAM CASTLE.

"GEORGE E. COKAYNE."

It is believed that these coats of arms and crests were renovated by Mr. Thomas Willement early in the last century. He was born in 1786 and was an heraldic artist for George IV, and an artist in stained glass for Queen Victoria. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and died in 1871.

Our thanks are due to the Rev. Wentworth Watson, of Rockingham Castle, for permission to make these notes, and also for the illustration of the achievement over the fireplace.

ED.

* The twenty-second shield in the present article.

182.—DR. SWAN AND HIS NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FRIENDS.

[*Continued from Volume III, page 196.*]

PAGE 159.

“NO. 5.

“March 24, 1744-5.

“From Dr. Stonhouse in answer to 2 of mine, see p. 125 & 148.

“Good Sir,

“I am extremely sensible of y^r. good wishes for my peace of mind & intrinsick happine/s by y^r. kind letter of condolance on the dangerous sickne/e, from w^{ch}. my wife is, thro’ God’s mercy, I hope perfectly recover’d. The disease terminated in a large eruption (w^{ch}. is somewhat singular) particularly all over her face like the small-pox, which is now maturating. S^{nt}. Evremont says ‘I am thinking wth. myself every day how many things are dear to me; & after I have consider’d y^m. as temporary & perishable I *prepare* myself that very minute to bear the lo/s of them wth. weakne/s—when the Sun begins to shine I don’t depend on the evening—not an hour pa/ses but someone or other loses a friend: may I not reasonably expect then to lose one of mine.’—Vol. 3^d. pag 225, 8^{vo} Ed. I shall meditate on this a good [deal], & endeavour to fortifie my mind against future events.

“Your kind present I have receiv’d, & am desir’d by M^{rs}. Stonhouse to present her thanks of gratitude for this instance of y^r. Lady’s good disposition.

“I am glad you have not purchas’d the Pythagorean Diet, or Poem on Sickne/e, they are both worth *reading*, neither worth *purchasing*.—Plato Redivivus has some faults, but you may venture to give half a crown for it without repenting.—I think likewise y^e. Plan of a national militia is well worth keeping by one—Tis a *fundamental* scheme, the Theory of w^{ch}. a man *ought* to [be] master of, tho’ we shall

never see it put in practice. These are the only 2 books I have bought in politicks for a long time. I say with Mr. Pope—‘If the nation be reform’d, it must be by abler heads, & more powerful hands than mine.’—I hate party, but I dearly love an honest man of any denomination: but such a prodigy is rarely seen.

“I shall be glad to see *The new abridgment of all the Medical papers*, &c. which you mention, if it be done well—tis a truly useful work. If it be done ill, I shall be sorry you had not taken it in hand, if it be done well I shall be glad you have been sav’d the trouble.

“You say you receiv’d my *supplemental* letter but do not mention my printed book-catalogue, w^{ch}. was inclosed in it—you must know was oblig’d to break open that letter pretending it busine/s of his own, else ’twou’d have been tax’d, & he would have been reprimanded—perhaps he might take out y^e Book Catalogue & not put it in again in the hurry—

“By this Carrier any books may be convey’d.

“I will lend you whatever you desire willingly, & I shall take the same liberty with you, when I see y^r. Catalogue. Now to y^r. LONG letter—w^{ch}. I think is wrote in too fair a hand it makes me quite asham’d of my scrawls—& I know it must cost you more trouble to write so fair, than I would willingly have you take in writing to me: you should have some Blots like y^s. in the *preceding* line. Nothing like *example* in *Precept*—Pope says

And ten low words oft creep in one dull line.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

I am rejoyc’d at y^r. censuring my *favourite* authors, tis an instance of y^r. Sincerity, w^{ch}. I highly regard—I greatly dislike flattery, especially in matters of judgment & learning, & still more so from a man of judgment & learning—as it confirms one’s *wrong* notions & prevents *real* improvement. However, Sir, it would ill become me to praise the works of these two authors, so much as I have done to you, had I nothing to say in their defence.—You know I acknowledg’d them to have many faults & to be

men.—With regard to S^{nt}. Evremont's being a Philosophical Voluptuary, I mean a man that had Philosophy enough to see what wrong pursuits men are engag'd in; how they follow y^e meerest trifles, with y^e utmost application & anxiety; & what strife & contention there is amongst them, about what, as it is not worth the least concern, serves only to expose y^m. to y^e highest ridicule of a *truly* sensible man. He being convinc'd of this, & y^e emptine/s of fame would give himself no trouble about the arduous pursuit of schemes & sought happine/s in peace of mind, *Ne cui dete plusquam tibi eredas.* Hor. Ep. xvj. Liv. I, & ease of his body from fatigue, despising riches further than what were really nece/sary for a genteel support. I really believe him upon the whole to have been a good man see his 3 vol^s. in 8^{vo}. english printed 1728 price 15^s. This is the *only* perfect edition of his works.—Read them diligently—make y^r. objections to any particular pa/sages & you will oblige me by y^r. remarks.—General censure of authors on their brethren depends on many circumstances too tedious to mention.

“Pray buy Montaigne (the English Edition in 3 vol^s. 12^o. very small print is much the best) The French edition is in 6 vol^s. 12^o. a large print, or else in 3 vol^s. Quarto. 'tis old French & very obscure. I cannot help laughing at y^r. taking notice of Montaigne's aversion to Faith I think he was in the right on't. It shows him a man of *deep* penetration—only consider w^t. y^e.

“*Now* are (exclusive of Astruc, Dedier &c.) poor wretches! & what must they have been in Montaigne's time? I who am a physician *really believe*, considering y^e that 'twou'd be better if they were banish'd the Island.—Fewer would die the mischief done by the ignorant *in my opinion* so far over-ballances y^e good done by the judicious—I daily see *monstrous* things done by the . . . tribe, even in this enlighten'd age wth. all our improvements.—& tis remarkable that y^e Roman Government never flourisht more than during y^e *Montaigne* made shift to live to 59 years & an half He would probably have taken his leave before.

"I can't think *Trublet's* remark just, but when you point out any pa/sages from *Montaigne's* works, I will tell you my mind freely—but I am willing to learn from him where he is right, rather than to find fault with him where he is wrong.

"The case, Sir, wth. me is this I been long us'd to S^{nt}. *Evremont* & *Montaigne*, & as at one time of life I was a man who frequented Bath, Scarborough, Tunbridge, &c. had a plentiful fortune for a single man—quite independent of controul from any relations—a natural turn for a *little* study—These were my *constant* companions with *Horace* (But L^d. Bacon occasionally) I consulted my own ease, & was glad to find men of their parts, who did y^e same, & upon rational grounds. Had not I a Family—I would not stir an Inch—I would do good amongst my poor neighbours, & act honestly—but give myself no sort of trouble ab^t. reputation—'What's fame y^t. fancy'd life in other's breath' Pope—I consider y^a. life as a transient affair & y^t. nothing is worth fatigue, & yet I am *now* one of the most active men in England. But *Montaigne* & S^{nt}. *Evremont* suit in general with my natural disposition. I say wth. *Horace de Arte Poeticâ* v. 351.

Verum ubi plura intent in carmines non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas antinecuria fundit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura.

Le François says—Il y fait connoitre un grand nombre de *desordres* dans lesquels il etoit engagé mais sans marquer aucune *confusion*, ni aucum repentir—I have nothing to do with his repentance, y^t. was best known to himself, but I admire him for y^t. very thing Le François blames him for, his declaring *Honestly* y^e effects y^t. y^e pa/sions had in their operations on his mind. As to repentance He himself only could judge of it. See his Chapter on Prayer, Vol. 1st. Chap. 56.—I suppose Le François a bigotted Roman Catholic.—His Death was very philosophical as was S^{nt}. *Evremont's* & y^e day of death is a *severe* trial, especially TO MEN WHO THINK, as 'tis very evident both *Montaigne* & S^{nt}. *Evremont* did by their works. But more of this when you have

read their works, & come to particulars—I shall be glad to change my sentiments *on proper* conviction. I had once a design of writing 2 di/sertations on these authors—but as a man is liable to be misunderstood by y^e world, I would not run any risques

“My letter concerning I reserve for another opportunity, & then I shall write without disguise the sentiments of my heart, & give you the pa/sages of *Montaigne* & *S^{nt}. Evremont* I have fixed on for my refreshment in time of not but that many pa/sages in the . . . would be highly satisfactory to me, tho’ I will . . . Yet *my old friends* will I am sure give me more comfort, than a person le/s acquainted with y^m. would well imagine—I wish Dr. Shaw would abridge Hoffman as he has done L^d. Bacon, ’twou’d be y^e *most useful* scheme he could possibly execute. I wish you would mention it to him—from me if you please; but I don’t care to write to him ab^t. it, as I am altogether a stranger, unle/s you authorize me.

“Depend on nothing more than Jones’s Honour & skill should you want him.

“I remain, dear Doctor, wth. great truth & sincerity

Y^r. a/sured friend

“P.S. Dr. Grey who preach’d our Hospital sermon* (a very learned man) recommended to me Jackson’s future state (just publish’d pr. 2^s). He says ’tis a pamphlet of great learning, & very deserving of an attentive perusal.—I have sent for it this morning.—Cave sent me the Eye Scheme of Symons’s w^{ch}. is superlatively ridiculous—printed only to tell you In London there lives such a man as Symons.

ED.

(To be continued.)

* This sermon, which was preached in All Saints, Northampton, on Thursday, March 29, 1744, was printed the same year by William Dicey, and issued with the Statutes of the Infirmary. The Rev. Richard Grey, D.D., was Prebendary of St. Paul’s, and Rector of Hinton, Northamptonshire.—ED.

183.—DAVENTRY PARISH CHURCH.

AT the west end of this church there are two fragments of stained glass, which are quite perfect and of vivid colour.

The achievement on the southern side is :

A cardinal's hat gules.

ARMS.—*Sable, on a cross engrailed argent, between four leopard's faces azure, a lion passant guardant gules, a chief or charged with a red rose enclosed by two birds as the first, for THOMAS WOLSEY.*

The Cluniac Priory of Daventry was dissolved in 1525, and granted by Henry VIII to Cardinal Wolsey, and after his fall to Christ Church College, Oxford, hence these arms.

The achievement on the northern side is :

An earl's coronet.

Within garter the

ARMS.—*Quarterly. First. Argent, a chevron between three griffins passant with wings endorsed sable, for FINCH. Second. Gules, three lions rampant or, for FITZ-HERBERT. Third. Gules, a mule statant within a bordure argent, for SIR THOMAS MOYLE. Fourth. Or, a greyhound courant sable between three leopard's faces azure, a bordure engrailed gules, for HENEAGE.*

SUPPORTERS.—*Dexter, a Pegasus courant, wings elevated argent, ducally gorged or. Sinister, a griffin segreant, wings elevated sable, gorged as the dexter.*

MOTTO.—“Nil conscire sibi.”

This is probably the achievement of George Finch, eighth Earl of Winchelsea and fourth Earl of Nottingham, who was born November 4, 1752, and succeeded to the titles and to the manor of Daventry on the death of his uncle on August 2, 1769. He sold the estate and manor of Daventry in 1786 to John Clarke, Esquire, of Welton Place. Lord Winchelsea was created a Knight of the Garter in 1805; and died, without having been married, August 2, 1826.

ED.



From a Painting by

George Clarke.

Wootton Hall, Northamptonshire. The South Front.

184.—WOOTTON HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

ON the west side of the main road, leading from Northampton to London, about two miles from the town, and a quarter of a mile from the road, stood the house here illustrated, which was in the parish of Wootton, and about a mile from that village.

This was built of Kingsthorp stone, white in colour, and soft in texture, which had not weathered well, and had been partially cemented over on the outside. The house faced north and south, and from the front door Queen Eleanor's cross could be seen in the distance, through the avenue stretching away to the north. It had two large circular bays on the south side, and a balustrade round the roof of the central portion. It was altogether a very plain building, and quite devoid of any architectural details, nor was there anything particularly worthy of note inside. The situation, however, was pleasant, and the view towards Blisworth extensive.

Wootton Hall is not mentioned by Bridges, in his history of the county; nor is it shown on any of the old maps of Northamptonshire. It was probably erected at the end of the eighteenth or the commencement of the nineteenth century. At that time the Kingsthorp quarries became fashionable for building purposes, the infirmary, the barracks, a large house in Bridge Street, Northampton, and other buildings in the neighbourhood having been erected of this stone.

In the ordnance survey map of 1833 this house is marked "Wootton Hill." In the "History of Northamptonshire," by William Whellan and Co., published in 1849, it is stated that "Wootton Hall, the seat of William Harris, Esquire, is a large handsome square mansion two miles south-west of Northampton."

The wings on either side were probably added soon after this date, and the side walls were not bonded with the main block.

In 1874 this house belonged to Mr. William Oliver Harris, Lord of the Manor of Wootton; and it was in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Phillips. Ten years later it was inhabited by Mr. William Marriott. For some years past the place has been occupied by the late Mr. Charles Cecil Becke.

In 1911 the repair of this building was undertaken, under the idea that but little was required. It was, however, soon found that, owing to the dry rot which had permeated all the timbers, it would be necessary to entirely rebuild the house. It was therefore taken down, and is now being re-erected, on a site a little to the south of the old structure. The new house is of Bracknell brick and Ketton stone, and the characteristics of the old hall, though on a larger scale, are being retained.

ED.

185.—DOVECOT AT ORLINGBURY.

IN Orlingbury, a small village lying to the West of the main road leading from Wellingborough to Kettering, stands the dovecot which forms the subject of these notes.

This building is close to the village street to the south-east of the Church and north-east of the Rectory and Hall. It is of local limestone, with the quoins of ironstone, and it is roofed with small red tiles. It is square, measuring sixteen feet, six inches, on each side at the ground line; the height to the eaves is about eighteen feet, and to the ridge about twenty-four feet; the walls are about two feet, six inches thick and have a slight batter. The opening for the doorway is four feet in height and two feet, eight inches in width. The door frame and door are of very rough construction, the door itself being only three feet high by two feet wide. There is a window on the south side, the sill of which is eleven feet above the ground; and high up in the eastern gable there is another window, fitted with a board for the use of the pigeons. The lantern is of wood, slated on the sides and roof, and it has been closed up. There are



Photograph by

Spencer Percival, Kettering.

Dovecot, Orlingbury, Northamptonshire.

in this building nearly seven hundred nests, but only a few pigeons are now kept.

This dovecot is almost identical with that at the adjoining village of Isham;* and like that at Stanion† it is known locally as "The Dovus."

It was probably erected by some member of the Young family, about the middle of the seventeenth century; but it has no architectural feature which would enable us to fix a date. It is now occupied by Mr. Munday.

The Manor of Orlingbury belonged to the Chibnall family in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and continued in their possession for several generations, being afterwards sold to Broke Bridges, Esquire.‡ This gentleman, in the year 1702, conveyed the manor and the whole of the estates to Richard Young, Esquire, of Evesham, County Worcester, who erected the Hall in 1704. This estate has ever since continued in the possession of the Young family, the present owner being Mr. Arthur Young.

We are indebted to Mr. Spencer Percival, of Kettering, for the photograph of this dovecot. *

ED.

186.—GLIMPSES OF KETTERING IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

BY C. WISE.

Third Series.

(Continued from page 44).

THE next Court, of which we have a record, was held on September 25, 1572, after an interval of nearly two and a half years. As the records of these Courts are all contained in the same stitched book, and no pages are missing, it seems improbable that a Court-day has been

* "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries," New Series, Vol. I, p. 210.

† *Idem*, Vol. II, p. 180.

‡ Bridges's "Northamptonshire," Vol. II, p. 118.

omitted. The records of this, and of all the remaining Court-days found in this book, were evidently written by a different scribe. The two records already noticed are fine specimens of the writing of that century, but in this the writer found himself involved in such terrible confusion that, when he had written half a page he made a fresh start on the opposite page, and even here he has had to make several corrections. The handwriting, too, is very inferior to that of the two previous records, and the orthography of proper names is very capricious. Throughout the remaining rolls in this book he invariably writes "Ketheringe," and displays considerable uncertainty in the use of the legal phraseology of that period.

The names of the jury are thus given: Henry Sawyer, John Drury, Henry Drurie, William Cave, Henry Welton, Thomas Weston, John Pillie, Thos. Belcher, John Askev—the last name is, no doubt, intended for Askew.

Henry Ashley and John Wall (?) were respectively fined fourpence and twopence for neglecting to perform their suit and service at this Court.

Edward Petevere surrendered a cottage, etc., in "Pastall Lane in Ketheringe" for the use of John Pillie, at an annual rent of three shillings and the usual services.

Henry Ashley surrendered a garden "twenty-two feet long and twelve feet wide which belonged to a cottage which the said Henry Ashley lately tenanted" to the use of John Lane, gentleman, to whom the lord granted the garden for an annual rent of one penny and the usual services.

The jury found that Richard Warner and Agnes, his wife, held a cottage in Ketheringe lying between the tenement of Thomas Weston on the south side, and the tenement called the "Tokene Howse" on the east, and another cottage near Henry Ashley on the south side, and the tenement of Thomas Weston on the north, and adjoining a piece of waste land on the east which the said Richard held of the lord, which said Richard died since last Court-day, and that a "certain (other) Richard Warner is his son and heir, and is of the

age of nineteen years," to whom the lord granted the said cottage after the death of the said Agnes. He was to pay (here the amount is omitted), and render the customary services when he came of age.

The next entry is the declaration, by the jury, of the then boundary of the Rectory Manor as already given.

Henry Ashley was presented for allowing his barn and chimney to be in a ruinous condition. For the latter offence he was fined sixpence, and threatened with a further fine of ten shillings if he had not repaired them by the date fixed.

John Pillie also allowed his chimney to get into so ruinous a state that it became "a peril to his neighbours," for which he was fined sixpence, and told that if he did not at once make the chimney safe he must pay a further fine of twenty shillings.

At this Court the lord appeared in person to ratify the agreement made with Thomas Weston at the last Court, respecting his tenancy of a cottage and garden platt.

The next Court was held on October 3, 1573, and this is the first occasion on which we find a tenant excused from his customary suit and service at this Court. John Lane, gentleman, and Agnes Harte were excused on this day.

The jury consisted of Henry Sawyer, John Drewry, Henry Drewry, William Cave, Henry Melton, Thomas Weston, John Pylle, Francis Lyne and Henry Ashley.

They fined John Ascew fourpence for not appearing at the Court; and found that Henry Ashley had not sufficiently repaired his chimney as he was ordered to do, and he was allowed until the Feast of All Saints to obey the order of the Court, or to pay a further fine of ten shillings.

Henry Eyer received at the hands of the lord "unam shoppam" with a barn and yard, etc., paying a rent of twenty shillings a year at the two usual terms, and rendering the customary services.

Henry Melton received at the hands of the lord a cottage with appurtenances lately in the possession of John Walles,

together with two selions of land situated at Pychley Planke, and two selions adjoining Preste Holme, and two selions at the Alderne Stump, with four selions near Blene Hedge, and also eight "leg-hades" with appurtenances in Ketheringe, to be held for a term of twenty-one years, at the will of the lord, at a yearly rental of ten shillings and two capons, payable at the usual terms, and rendering the customary services.

Libeus Aleye surrendered a cottage, etc., situated near the Rectory gate on the south, and the tenement of Henry Drurye on the east, to the intent that the lord might do as he pleased with it.

The reader will have observed that the recalcitrant John Lane was treated with leniency on this occasion, possibly an explanation of this gentler treatment will be found in a later document.

It is interesting to meet, in the Kettering Court Rolls of three hundred years ago, with the name of a family, Wallis—here spelt Walles—the members of which have, in our generation, been noted for the active part they have taken in promoting the progress of the town.

In the Roll of this Court we first meet with a notice of Rectory land lying outside the boundaries of the Manor, as indicated in our first series.

Can any reader identify "Preste Holme," the "Alderne Stumpe," or "Blene Hedge"?

"Selion" was the name given to each of the strips of land into which the "open field" was divided, it varied in size, but contained usually an acre or half an acre. (See Seebohm's "English Village Community," page 2.)

"Octo leg hades" is a somewhat puzzling passage. Cowell says a "hade of land" is a small piece of land. Possibly, therefore, the passage may be rendered "eight selected small pieces of land."

The presentments for neglecting to repair a chimney or a barn were so numerous that it almost appears as though

these Courts met with the sole purpose of dealing with them. The explanation is that copyhold tenements, although nominally the property of the copyholder, were actually still the property of the Lord of the Manor, and might revert to him at any time. Or they might be surrendered for the use of another person (several examples of this have already presented themselves), in which case, where the fines were "uncertain," the lord could not exact so large a fine on admission if the tenement was out of repair.

Moreover, as nearly every cottage was thatched, a chimney in a ruinous condition was a source of danger to the whole community, for it might cause a disastrous fire—a calamity which has happened to Kettering more than once during its history.

The great source of danger these thatched houses were deemed at that time is proved by the fact that nearly every village was provided with a clumsy implement, somewhat like a gigantic fish-hook, for the purpose of tearing the burning thatch from the houses in case of a conflagration. The hook of one of these makeshifts for a fire-engine may be seen in the church at Harringworth, and a specimen of the complete implement, with its heavy wooden beam, is preserved in the Bede House at Lyddington, and is worth studying. Its use must have been very difficult and exceedingly dangerous.—"The Kettering Guardian," January 25, 1901.

Fourth Series.

After an interval of three years we have the record of a Court held on October 2, 1576, on which occasion John Lane, gentleman, and John Pylly were excused.

The jury consisted of Henry Sawyer, John Drewry, Henry Drewry, William Cave, Henry Melton, Henry Eyer, Richard Broughton, John Ascue and Henry Asheley.

At this Court Thomas Weston, by the hands of Henry Melton, surrendered a cottage, etc., lying and situated in the Market Place, and a barn belonging to the same cottage situated in "Pastie lane, or Paxtie lane in Ketheringe," that

the lord might do with it what he pleased, and the lord being thereto moved by divers and special considerations, granted the said cottage and barn to a certain Thomas Belcher, to have and to hold, etc., at an annual rent of three shillings and the usual services.

John Aschewe received from the hands of the lord at this Court, a cottage and barn then or recently in the occupation of the said John Aschew, lying and situated in the Market Place in Ketheringe aforesaid between the tenement of the lord on the south side and the tenement of Henry Drewry on the north side (except the shop belonging to the said cottage), to have, etc., paying the lord an annual rent of four shillings, at the two usual terms, with an increase (incrementum) of twenty-two shillings.

The long interval which apparently intervened between the holding of this and the Court immediately preceding it, and the fact that there were only two cases to bring before this Court, seem to indicate that the Rectory tenants were in a fairly settled condition, with but few changes taking place amongst them.

The mention of "the tenement of the lord" in the Market Place implies that Edward Watson, the younger—the lord of the Rectory Manor—resided in Kettering. As we shall see later, it is probable that the friction which evidently existed between him and his family connection—John Lane, gentleman—was accentuated by the close proximity of these two local magnates.

Again there was a considerable interval before another Court was held.

The following ten names occur in the jury list for the Court held on May 23, 1578: Henry Sawyer, Henry Drewry, Henry Melton, William Cave, John Drewry, Thomas Belcher, John Pyllye, John Aschewe, John Eyer and Henry Asheley.

They found that Lawrence Johnson and Agnes Harte, widow, owed suit to the Court but failed to appear, and that, therefore, "they were in mercy," etc.

They found that John Lane, gentleman, who had held of the lord "by copy of the Court according to the custom of the Manor, a cottage with appurtenances, commonly called 'The Gray Hownde' in Ketheringe, for which he paid an annual rent of three shillings, had died since the last Court—namely, on the day ult." (the month and day of his death have not been inserted in the original), "and that Basil Lane is his son and heir, and of full age, which said Basil being solemnly demanded in the full Court did not appear to claim the said cottage, etc., at the hands of the lord, and to render the customary suit and service for the same." Therefore it was ordered that, according to the custom of the Manor, the said cottage should remain in the hands of the lord to do with it as he pleased, and the bailiff was directed to answer for the issues thereof at the next Court.

Henry Ashley surrendered his cottage lying between the cottage of John Lane on the south side, and the cottage of Thomas Belcher on the west side, to his own use during his life, and to the use of his son and heir, Edmund Ashley, after the death of the said Henry. The annual rent was three shillings and the usual services.

To this Court came Henry Drewry and surrendered a cottage lying in the Market Place, between the tenement just now in the tenure of John Drewry on the north side, and the tenement just now in the tenure of John Aschew on the south side, to the use of John Pilly, who was to pay an annual rent of five shillings, with the usual services.

The name of "The Gray Hownde" does not necessarily imply that John Lane kept an inn. Many houses were known by signs at that period, and much later.

We will now pause a while in the consideration of the Court Rolls and direct our efforts to discover, if possible, the cause of the ill-feeling which evidently existed between the lord of the Manor and John Lane, gentleman.

I cannot fix the exact relationship between the two, but Edward Watson's maternal grandmother (the first wife of Chief Justice Montagu, of Boughton) was Cecily Lane,

daughter of William Lane, of Orlingbury, and our John Lane must have been connected with one of the numerous branches sprung from that family. There were the Lanes of Horton (beginning with Sir Ralph Lane, eldest son of W. Lane, of Orlingbury, who married Maud Parr, a cousin of Henry VIII's sixth wife, Catherine Parr), there were the Lanes of Walgrave, the Lanes of Cottesbrook, the Lanes of Glendon, and the Lanes of Kettering, who, according to Bridges (see Vol. II, p. 108) about this time had possessions in Isham.

All these prominent county families traced their descent, through the Orlingbury Lanes, to a common ancestor, the founder of the family at Finedon.

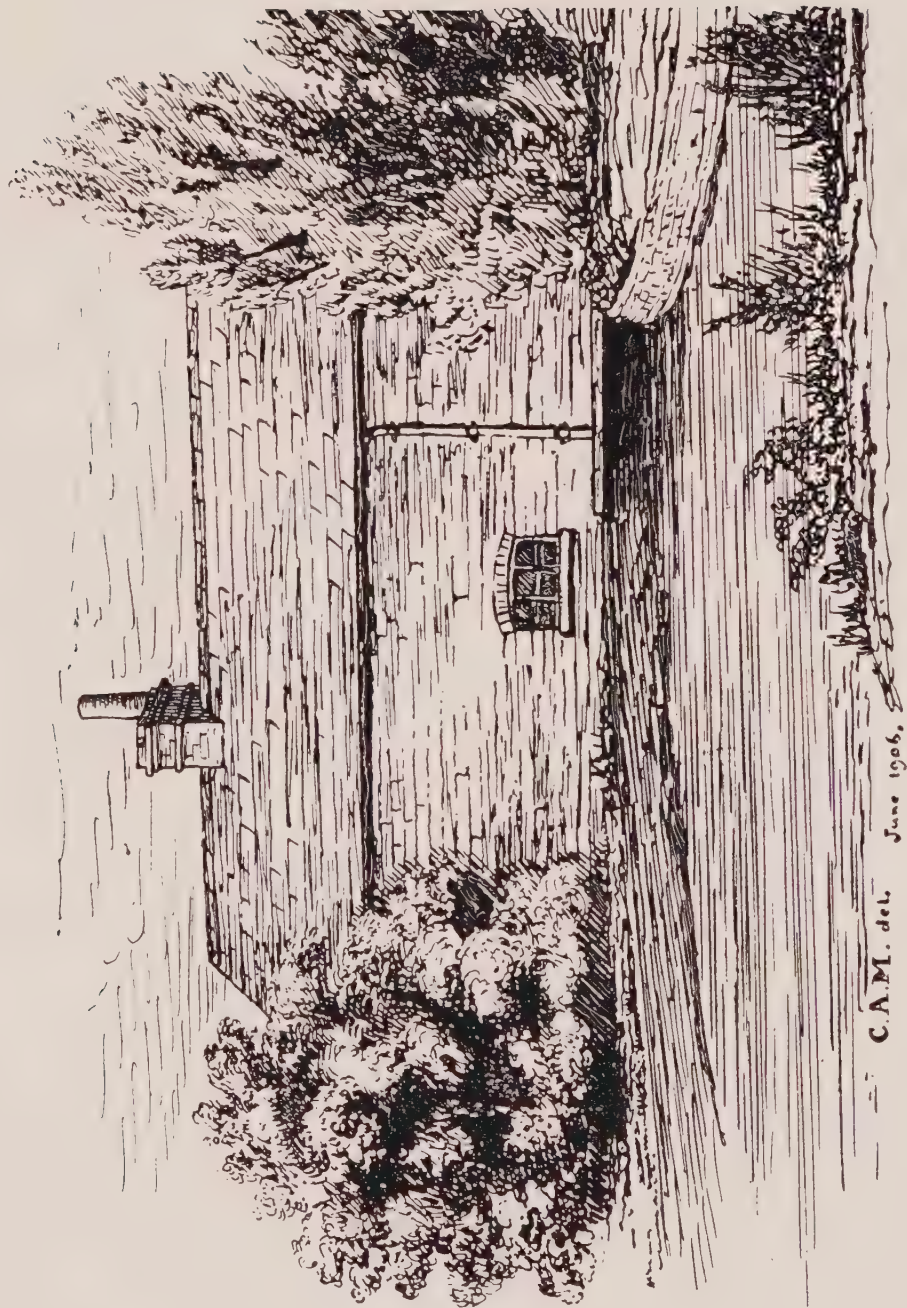
The John Lane of the foregoing Rolls was no doubt the second of the two Johns mentioned by Bridges, and Basil Lane, who sold the family possessions in Isham, was doubtless his son, who did not claim the cottage in Kettering after his father's death, as recorded above.

Bridges states (see Vol. II, p. 242) that this family of Lanes obtained a lease of the Hall Field, etc., in Kettering, from the Abbot of Peterborough.

Now, after the King had seized the property belonging to Peterborough Abbey, and divided the Manor of Kettering between the rector and himself, there appears to have ensued considerable confusion as to the separate manorial rights. At any rate, it is exceedingly difficult to trace the transfers of different portions of the manors about this time (see "Rockingham Castle and the Watsons" and "Bull's History of Kettering"), and it is most probable that as each family struggled to augment its own possessions, the Watson and Lane interests clashed, and from thence sprang apparently an undying feud.

The trivial nature of some of the differences between the two will be gathered from a most interesting document which I purpose to place before the reader next week.

The records of the six Courts above noticed are all that are contained in the book of rolls already described. They



Coton Water Mill, Northamptonshire.

have furnished us with glimpses of life in that portion of Kettering included in the Rectory Manor during the ten years from 1569 to 1578.

The appearance of certain names on every jury list proves these men to have been influential members of the small community, and some of these families have occupied prominent places in the history of the town—for instance, the Sawyers, the Drurys and the Eyers.

Unfortunately, I am not at present in possession of any more Rolls of the Rectory Manor until the time of Charles I, but I purpose to follow up those already noticed by some glimpses into the Royal Manor of the time of James I, which will open up a new field for observation, and one probably more interesting, as it will show us the whole of Kettering, instead of the comparatively small portion which has hitherto occupied our attention.—“The Kettering Guardian,” February 1, 1901.

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(To be continued).

187.—COTON WATER MILL.

IN the third volume of this quarterly, a general sketch is given of water and windmills, and the old windmill at Clipston is illustrated and described. The windmills which formerly stood at Kettering have also been dealt with. Now it is proposed to give some account of the various water mills in the county, all of which are picturesque and interesting.

These will be taken as they occur down stream, and we accordingly commence with the mill at Coton, which is the highest on the Naseby branch of river Nene.

Coton, or as it is more usually called, Coton-under-Guilsborough, is a hamlet in the parish of Ravensthorpe, but in

the Hundred of Guilsborough, and immediately below this hamlet the mill is situated.

This mill is mentioned in "Domesday Book," where it is recorded that: "The same (Drogo) holds three virgettes and a half of land in Cota (Coton-under-Guilsborough). There is land for three ploughs. In demesne (ploughs), and three serfs, and one bondswoman; and one villein and four bordars have half a plough. There is a mill rendering four shillings, and four acres of meadow."*

In the forty-third year of Henry III (1258-9), a messuage, land, wood, and the mill "in Cotes and Raven/thorp" passed to the use of Isabella, the daughter of Alan Fitz-Roald, and the heirs of her body.†

The manor and mill was afterwards seized into the hands of the Crown, and were then possessed by various families; the mill being ultimately sold away from the manor.

We cannot therefore trace the devolution of this property further until the commencement of the nineteenth century, when it appears from the earliest title-deed now extant, that the farm and mill were in the possession of Stephen Cox in 1807, who sold it in 1821 to John Orland, of Creaton. The property continued in the Orland family until 1871, when it was conveyed to Miss Jane Stimpson, from whom it was purchased eight years later by John Johnson Bull.

Under the provisions of the Northampton Corporation Waterworks Act, 1884, the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Northampton, forming the Corporation, were empowered to purchase the works of the Northampton Waterworks Company; and also to construct a reservoir to be known as the Ravensthorpe reservoir, situate in the parishes of Ravensthorpe and Guilsborough, and to purchase lands for that purpose.

By virtue of this Act the Corporation, on September 29, 1885, purchased from Mrs. Phoebe Bull, the widow of

* "Domesday Book," extended and translated by Stuart A. Moore, 1863. Folio, xxix, l. 40.

† Bridges's "Northamptonshire," Vol. I, p. 537.

the before-mentioned John Johnson Bull, "All that messuage tenement or dwelling-house with the Corn Water Mill thereunto adjoining and their and every of their appurtenances together with the millstones and gear."

This house and the mill are situate at the head of the Ravensthorpe reservoir, a quarter of a mile from the Guilsborough and Ravensthorpe road, and just below the small wood known as Coton Park. They are constructed of local yellow sandstone, and have been largely rebuilt in brick. Several of the windows, however, in the old portion of the house are of good design, with centre stone mullion and label, and are probably of the seventeenth century.

This building is not now used as a mill, though the house is still inhabited.

ED.

188.—DR. SWAN AND HIS NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FRIENDS.

(Continued from page 63).

PAGE 167.

"No. 6.

"To Dr. Stonhouse in answer to No. 5 of his. See p. 159.

"Dear Sir,

"I wish I have not deferr'd answering your last dated Mar. 24 till you have almost forgot what it contain'd; and yet I will not go ab^t. to excuse it, because I cannot tell how it happen'd. You begin with the agreeable news of y^r. wife's being in a fair way of recovery by a happy & a rare effort of nature in her favour, and I hope you can now say her recovery is compleat. Next follows a beautiful thought of St. *Evremont* from Vol. 3, p. 225, which I greatly admire. But how easy good Dr. is it for a man of a delicate & vigorous imagination to think justly & happily, & how hard upon a proper occasion to carry y^e. thought into action? A man may frame the highest Ideas of virtue vastly easier than

he can practice the lowest at least at all times. You say you will meditate a good deal on what S^{nt}. *Evremont* has said & endeavour to fortify y^e. mind against future events; which I own is a very laudable resolution & will if it can be reduced to practice highly conduce to your quiet & felicity: but ala/s! how often do the united aids of religion & reason & philosophy prove too weak to bear us up when we come by a severe calamity to try their force. They too often fail us in the day of trial & to a mind overwhelm'd with grief, especially if it be sudden & unlook'd for administer small if any consolation. Hear w^t. our immortal *Shakespear* says, who understood human nature thoroughly; no man better:

“Men counsel & give comfort to y^t. grief
Which they themselves not feel: but tasting it,
Their counsel turns to p^asion, which before
Would give instructful med'cine unto rage,
Fetter strong madne/s in a silken thread,
Charm ach wth. air, & agony wth. words,
Thus it is all men's office to speak patience
To those y^t. wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency
To be so moral when he shall endure
The like himself.”*

—“Much Ado about Nothing.”

“Herein we fail, & what is worse we cannot bear to think of the lo/s of a truly dear friend with^t. sinking into a deep melancholy; & tho' one often considers it as an accident likely to happen, I find by myself that I am never the better prepared for it, but rather lose ground, suffering a good deal from the present thought, with^t. any prospect of diminishing the grief I sh^d. feel, if what I dread were to befall me. In vain do I reason y^t. I ought not to place my happine/s in any good that is not in my own disposal, & which by some fatal accident I may one time or other be depriv'd of; I find I am what nature has made me, not what I ought to be, & cannot call up strength of mind sufficient to reconcile myself even to the disquieting thought of parting with it, much le/s to the terrible separation itself.

* This quotation is from the First Scene of the Fifth Act of “*Much Ado About Nothin*” is not quite accurate. ED.

'Tis a dreadful shock, the severest blow
That fate can strike, and fortitude requires
More than human, to bear it as one ought.

"Insensibility I have no pretensions to, & more than a certain degree of it I should not care for. Providence has surely given it for some wise and gracious purpose & how much soever it may seem to make for my tranquility here, considering y^e. many unavoidable evils of life, I would not be otherwise than he has form'd me. Sure I am if I had le/s I sh^d. lose many pleasures quite, & the high relish I have of some others.—You say my long letter is wrote in too fair a hand, to which I reply that I do it because it costs me little trouble more to write fair than otherwise, however I will not for the future be over-nice for fear you should esteem me ceremonious, which I would not be with you of all men living.

"Now, good sir, for y^r. favourite authors, which I own you have handsomely defended by saying that you acknowledge them to have many faults & to be men. And yet with all their imperfections I confe/s 'tis reasonable to love them, for from w^t. you have said & I hear since from some that have read them, that their beauties far exceed their blemishes, the former of w^{ch}. are of the brightest kind whilst the latter are no more than the frailties incident to great minds only. And such minds in an undre/s must doubtless give great pleasure & convey the best instructions to the sensible & human part of their species. They know where to praise admire or imitate, & can as easily excuse; as being enough read in human nature from what pa/ses in themselves, & they have observ'd in others, to expect nothing beyond the ordinary perfection it arrives at in the few, the truly wise.

"I long to see *Montaigne* more than ever, having lately read an excellent character of him by the D. of Buckingham, whose single opinion with me outweighs the mob of censors. I cannot resist the inclination I have to transcribe a pa/sage or two from him, which perhaps may be new to you (that is either never read or forgot) as I don't see his works in your catalogue.—'A judicious reader (says he) may

be sure of *Montaign's sincerity*, as skilful artists are of a picture's being done by the life, when there are such natural & lively touches in it as no man's fancy in the world can reach.' Vol. 2, p. 274.—This is no small praise from so great a judge & pattern of good writing as the Duke was. But further, after mentioning the vanity of Tully & y^e abject spirit of L^d. Bacon, the greatest genius y^e world perhaps will ever boast, he observes that—'These great Authors had done y^e world yet more service in their works, if they had entertain'd us with their own imperfections, & describ'd (as they could have done most admirably) that unpliablne/s of their pa/sions & humours, under all their learning & wisdom. But we must never expect so much SINCERITY in any writer, except y^e incomparable Montaign, who is like to stand alone to all posterity. Yet whenever any great wit will incline to the same free way of writing, I almost dare a/sure him of succe/s, for besides y^e agreeablene/s of such a book, so very *sincere* a temper of mind needs not blush to be expos'd as naked as po/sible. Montaign me thinks represents Adam in his innocence; the very first of his kind; naked, but not ashamed because unblemish'd & unaffected. I know he is accused of vanity, but (I think) with^t. reason. And tho' he were guilty, 'tis hard not to forgive an *only* fault in him, & a fault which abounds so much more in all y^e great wits we read of. Nay perhaps it is a *fault* in an author quite to want it; for why should a man set up school, if he does not own he knows more than his scholars? They'll say you must conceal y^r. good opinion of your self w^{ch}. yet is allowing the thing, tho' not the shewing it: and that is sufficient to excuse Montaign, who *if he had* vanity did (sure) of all the world disguise it the best; and so very well, that we see tis a dispute whether he had it or not?' ib. 289 &c.

"He had here a fine opportunity to say something also of S^{nt}. Evremond, but perhaps he was alive at the writing of this: he must needs have known the man & his writings. His works are said to betray more art & pains in the composure than *Montaign's*; which, if true, will set him a degree lower than this author, who gives you what comes uppermost in a natural easy familiar affecting manner. After

all this, I am extremely sorry to say that I cannot spare so much money at present as would purchase his works, tho' they sell for no more than 12 shillings: but so it is, & 'tis a folly to di/semble. However I hav't done with *Montaigne* yet, of whom *Trublet* gives y^a. commendation, which I transcribe to make you some amends for my last quotations from him. — '*Montaigne* (says he) has studied & described man, by studying himself. And this is indeed the best way of studying him, & y^e. only way of describing him to the life. Some of y^e. pa/sages where he speaks himself are the most agreeable in his works. It were to be wish'd, that all writers of Genius after the example of *Montaigne*, had left behind them in some sincere memoirs, a faithful pourtrait of their own heart & understanding. There are some philosophical readers who would set a higher value upon these pieces, than on all their other writings.' 'Tis a pleasure to find two great men think alike, as the *Duke* & *Trublet* do here.

"In truth, Sir, tis no longer a wonder with me now that *Montaigne* was no friend to physick & physicians, & had so little esteem of the science: for to be sure most of the physicians his cotemporaries were men of mean abilities & had nothing to support them but a stiff formal reserv'd air, y^t. pa/sed for a mark of great wisdom in those days, & an unintelligible barbarous jargon, of no use but to impose upon the ignorant & credulous vulgar both great & small. I'll tell you what the Duke of B. thought of them in our enlighten'd age, which is another instance of the similarity of sentiments between two thinking men—

"Physicians (says he) are commonly believ'd to be of a profe/sion both honest & skilful; yet their art is little better yⁿ. y^t. of a jugler, or astronomer; w^{ch}. is no art at all but couzening the ignorant. Their whole design (generally speaking) is to delay y^e. Cure, as well as y^e. death of their patients. So y^t. in truth y^e. last of these is no le/s an injury than the other, for w^t. is life worth under y^e. uneasine/s of a languishing condition? I except particular friendships, w^{ch}. will sometimes influence them, (& indeed even ill people) but I think a *Salary* for life a better method than *Fees*, &

would more prevail upon those gentlemen to do their best; (tho' alas how little does their best signify?) This is the case in general.'

"Is not this a hard censure, & yet I fear too true? In Charles the 2^d's time the leading physicians were very sorry practitioners, & men of bad morals too, as I find by a little piece I have had long by me & yet but lately read, viz Harvy's Cas. Med-chirurg you have rallied me into a contrary opinion abt^t Montaigne's censuring physick & physicians.

"*St. François* perhaps was not in earnest, tho' he endeavoured to be thought so by his readers: it is not prudent you know to take off the mask in all companies; & tis pardonable in a man who must get his bread by an art to enter the lists in defence of it, & lay about him with all his might, & give no quarter to its enemies that he may more than seem to have its interests at heart. I am sorry you did not write dissertations on y^r favourite authors, as you once intended, because I fear I shall never see this done by any body so intimately acquainted with them as you are. If you had leisure I don't see why you might not yet do it, because a way could easily be found to hand them to the press with^t your appearing in it in the least, & so you might lie conceal'd to every body but a friend.

"The abridging Hoffman would indeed be a very useful work but I don't well know how to write to Dr. Shaw abt^t it my self, or authorize you my name; because I can pretend to no sort of acquaintance with him now, having wrote two or three letters to him about two years since with^t receiving any answer: but I correspond with Dr. Hartley at the Bath, who is very intimate with him, & can so bring it about that way; the best of all perhaps, because he hearkens much to anything this gentleman says. I will therefore mention it the 1st time I write to Dr. Hartley.

"I have inclos'd my catalogue, which was larger once; but I have sustain'd great losses in books various ways. I thought it needless to make any other mark but this —

which shews my favorite books, which only I fancy you are curious to know. I shall only add that you are extremely welcome to any books of mine, & desire you will lend me the following.—

Cope's Demonstr Prognost Hippocrat

St. Evremont's works

Sheftsbury's letters to L^d. Molesworth

"A little box will be best to pack them up in for fear of wet, & they may be directed to me at Newcastle, to come from Coventry by Twi/te the carrier. If the box you pitch on sh^d. either be too big, or too little, you may leave out w^{ch}. you please, or fill it up with what you would have me read.

"I must tell you before I conclude that I rather read too much (for I have abundant leisure) for I board with a book-seller, & what with his collection & all y^t. pass thro' his hands which I have the reading of if I please our club books & my own little library, one would think I should be pretty well satisfied; but so it is tho' I know & confe/s my foible I neverthele/s persist in it. When you send me these books you may inclose your answer to this & what you promis'd relating to y^r. religious sentiments. Thus what with large quotations & a few crude thoughts of my own, I have made shift to patch up an epistle; which whatever it wants of agreeablene/s, is I hope compensated by the vein of sincerity y^t. runs through it, with which I am dear Sir

"Ever faithfully yours."

ED.

(To be continued.)

189.—GREAT OAKLEY WINDMILL.

THE windmill in the parish of Great Oakley, near Kettering, formerly stood half a mile south of the village, on the west side of the road leading to Little Oakley, just before the road bends at a right angle, on the estate of Sir A. R. de Capell Brooke, Baronet.

This mill is not shown on the map of Northamptonshire, surveyed by Thomas Eyre in 1779. It is, however, clearly marked on the one inch ordnance survey map of 1834, though not on the later survey maps.

This erection was of the earlier form known as a postmill, and was entirely constructed of timber, the whole building being turned by the tail tree, so that the sails might face the wind, and it was altogether on a very small scale. In 1847 it was in the occupation of Joseph Tebbot, and in 1874 of James Pain, who was the last miller here, the mill having been taken down about the year 1895.

Mr. G. F. Goff, of Kettering, made a charming little water-colour sketch of this forlorn looking building in June, 1894, and has kindly allowed us to reproduce the same in this magazine.

ED.

190.—HISTORY OF NORTHAMPTON, BY GEORGE BAKER.

“WHILE the squires and parsons of Northamptonshire were turning over the pages of their newly-acquired treasure [Bridges’s “History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire”] to look up their own pedigrees and parishes, there was a little boy at school at Northampton, who had probably never seen his gigantic rival, but who, in his quiet way, was meditating a local history of his own, and for whose reward his schoolmaster, in those days when calligraphy flourished, though the name was unknown, elaborately executed, in the most approved style of clerkly flour-



From a Painting by

G. F. Goff.

Great Oakley Windmill, Northamptonshire.

ishing—and what greater honour could be paid a youthful author in those palmy days of penmanship?—an ornamental title page to his pupil's MS., 'History of Northampton, by G. Baker, aged 13.'"

Thus wrote the Reverend Henry James, vicar of Sibbertoft, in his article on "The History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire,"* which is the most charming essay on this county which has ever been written.

This little manuscript is written on eighty pages, measuring 6 inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, numbered in the centre at the top of each page. It was evidently placed in its present calf binding after completion, as the numerals are cut through.

On the fly-leaf is written :

"June 1st, 1797

917

1010

1064

"Ann Baker

the gift of

Geo. Baker."

On the last page Mr. Baker has noted the heads of a sermon, which was probably preached by the Reverend Benjamin Lloyd Edwards, in the Independent Chapel, King Street, Northampton, where Mr. Baker attended, and where he was buried.

After divers vicissitudes this little manuscript came into the possession of the editor. Although perhaps not a very learned work, it is undoubtedly a remarkable production for a schoolboy of the age of thirteen, more especially when we remember that reference books and histories were not so easily accessible as they are at the present time. We therefore think that this youthful essay of one so well known to Northamptonshire folk is worthy of being reproduced in these pages.

ED.

* The "Quarterly Review," No. CCI, January, 1857; reprinted by Mr. John Murray, in 1864, in his "Library of Railway Reading."

HISTORY
AND
TOPOGRAPHY
OF
NORTHAMPTON,
TO WHICH IS ADDED THE
BIOGRAPHY
OF ITS
EARLS, ETC.
BY G. BAKER (AGED 13).

Northampton, is situated on a gentle ascent from the Northern bank of the river Nen, or Nyne, supposed to have been anciently called Aufona, or Avon. From which situation it is thought to have derived its name, being a contraction of North-afandon. But against this conjecture it may be alledged, (sic) that Northampton & Southampton, in the Saxon annals were both simply called Hampton; and from this it may be inferr'd, that it did not receive it's name, from any relation to the river upon which it stands; but that it received the Initial (North) to distinguish it from other places, when it became considerable. In what age, or by what person it was built is uncertain; but it is generally believed that Belinus a British King, was the founder; yet to support this propo/ition there is no certain authority.

HISTORY.

EDW ELD^R. In this reign North-ton was po/se/sed by the Danes but they being defeated by the Kings forces it was freed from their yoke for near a Century. But in 1010 Nton was destroyed & burned by their irresi/tible fury & likewise in 1064 they committed great outrages in this Town, & neighbourhood, killing the Inhabitants, burning their houses & Corn, carrying away with them upwards of 1000 Cattle, & many hundred Prisoners.

Its recovery from these misfortunes were slow & tedious; till Simon-de St^t. Liz Earl of North-ton built the Castle & rebuilt the Town.

WIL I CON^B. From this æra improving in elegance, & re-

noun North-ton was often honoured with the presence of our Kings, & had frequent parliaments a/ssembled at it.

HEN I. In 1106 Robert Duke of Normandy had an Interview here with the King, his brother, to accommodate the differences between them. In the 23rd year of this reign the King & Court kept the festival of Easter at North-ton with great Pomp & Magnificence, & in the 31st of the same reign, the Court being here the Nobles swore fealty to the Empre/s Matilda or Maud.

K STEP. In 1138 a Council was called at Northampton at which all the Bishops & Abbots were present & several promotions were made in the Church, & in the 9th of the same reign the King being here Ranulph Earl of Chester, was seized & kept Prisoner till he surrendered up Lincoln Castle & other places as a security for his future behaviour.

HEN 2. In the 11th of Henry's reign a council of the States was a/ssembled at North-ton before whom the A B P. Becket was summoned to appear & answer to the charges brought against him; Becket from his behaviour had reason to expect the Kings displeasure but instigated by Pride & insolence he ordered to be sung "The Princes sit & speak against me & the Ungodly persecute me &c." & immediately taking his Crosier in his hand, he entered arm'd with it in the Kings Presence. This demeanour only tended to inflame & prejudice his Judges against him; On his departure from the Court he was conducted by the Inhabitants & many of the Clergy to St. Andrews Priory where during his stay he was hospitably entertained & from thence escaped to Flanders. In the 20th year of the same reign in support of the faction adhering to young Henry, Anketil Mallore advanced to North-ton & the Kings troops with part of the Inhabitants coming to oppose him, the Royalists were defeated & 200 of the Townsmen taken Prisoners. About the same time the Scots being defeated at Alnwick & Willm. their King was made Prisoner. He was conducted to this Town where also the Bishop of Durham, Roger Mowbray & Earl Ferrars, with Anketil Mallore surrendered the Castles which they had held against the King.

In the 26th of this reign a Council of the Barons & Prelates was a/ssembled at Northampton to amend the Laws of this Kingdom when the King by the advice of all, divided the Counties into 6 circuits. At this Council came the King of Scotland with most of the Nobility of that Kingdom to profe/s that superiority to the Church of England which their Ance/tors had formerly done. A learned Antiquary observes "that this Parliament was the model by which Parliaments have been constituted in more modern times."

RICH I. At the coronation of this Prince a misunderstanding arising between the Inhabitants of this Country & the Jews, many of the latter were Murdered. A Christian nam'd John who had enriched himself with the spoils of the maf-sacred Jews, coming to North-ton was murdered in the night by the Master of the House where he lodged: who threw his body without the Walls, & immediately made *his* escape. The Body when found was buried & the grave superstitiously visited as the receptacle of a Martyr. In the 2nd of this reign, Richard being absent North-ton Castle was given to Simon Patehull, who engaged to give it to John if Richard died without I/sue. In the 10th of the same reign Gilbert Stokes paid lxs. to be discharged from the Inspection of the Coinage, here; how long it remained is uncertain but in the 7th of King John Peter de Stokes paid 60 marks for the liberty of working the same for 1 year; & in the 14th of Henry 3 the Townsmen gave lxs out of the profits of this Mint.

JOHN. In the beginning of this reign John being then in Normandy a council was convened at Northampton, where those Barons who were most su/pected were summoned to appear & swear fealty to the King, on certain conditions stipulated by Hubert A.B.P. of Canterbury &c.

In the 10th year of his reign, the Exchequer was removed to Northampton by the King's Command; & in the 13th A Council was convened here at which Pandolph, the Popes Legate a/sisted in mediating on the behalf of the Clergy: but John not fully complying with his demands the Legate declared him excommunicated.

The divisions between this Prince & his Barons growing every day wider, and the King rejecting their demands with Indignation the latter marched to Northampton; which they endeavoured to reduce, but were obliged to retire after a seige which lasted 14 days: and advanced to Bedford which immediately surrendered. After the granting of the Magna Charta 4 Castles were delivered to the Barons, as a security for the performance of it; of which Northampton was one. But upon the renewal of the war between John & his Nobles, & the advantages the former obtained, this Castle was given to Fulk de Breant, a distinguished zealot for the royal cause. In the last year of this reign, the Townsmen rose against the Soldiers in the Garrison & killed many of them; and great part of the town, was burnt afterwards in revenge by the Soldiers.

HEN 3. In the 2nd year of his reign, the King kept his Christmas at North-ton, Fulk de Breant bearing the expences of all nece/saries, & sustaining the Charges of the Entertainment. In 1224, The rebels were excommunicated by the A.B.P. of Canterbury; in consequence of which the Earl of Chester, with his faction, come here & surrendered the Castles, which they held of the Crown.

In the 11th of this reign, besides the 15th levied throughout the Nation, The King exacted 10,000 Marks of the Inhabitants of this Town. In the same year a fresh misunderstanding arising between the King & his Barons, the former called a Council of North-ton, where an agreement was made between the two Parties.

In the 20th year of this reign, the King commanded the Bailiffs of this town, to see that the Fair which was usually kept in All Saints Church & Church Yard; should for the future be kept in some open place. It is probable that Fairs originated from the great concourse of People at the feasts & particularly that of the dedication of the Church. The correction of this abuse here, was followed by the same line of Conduct throughout the Kingdom.

In 1246 Henry, out of his regard to North-ton gave 10 Marks for purchasing a Library, a silver Chalice Cup to the Church

of All Sts., & inferior presents to the other Churches. The royal contention with the Nobles still flaming, the king marched with a powerful Army from Oxford to besiege North-ton (of which the Montforts had possessed themselves) but being unable to reduce it, he at length accomplished by a Stratagem what he could not effect by force. The Barons were invited to a Parley from the Walls, while Philip Ba/set was sent to the contrary end of the town (towards St. Andrews Priory) where a Breach was soon made sufficient for a body of troops to enter. The advantage gained by this adventure was quickly pursued, and an obstinate engagement followed. The Barons were not deficient in Courage, although the Kings forces gained the victory, & took po/se/sion of the Castle, with the Garrison.

There was now a kind of University at Northampton, composed of Students that had left Oxford. Their departure from Oxford, & resort to this place, was at different times & on different occasions. The last & most important was in 1263 at which time a misunderstanding arising between the Inhabitants & the Students, the latter apprehending the Kings displeasure deserted the Colleges. At first they were invited to return, but shortly after a Council a/ssembled at Oxford; & all the Students were ordered to quit that City, while the a/sembly ^(sic) was sitting; at this time the whole body came & settled here. The number was prodigious, not less than 15,000. At the time the K-g marched to this place, they formed themselves into different companies, each having a Banner at their head. Nor did they fail of giving eminent proofs of their courage & with their Slings & Arrows, they remarkably annoyed the royal forces. Henry finding on enquiry that the Oxonians considerably endangered his troops, swore that when he took po/se/sion of the town, he would have them all hanged; but happily some of his courtiers persuaded him from putting in execution so horrid a design; And proclamation was soon after made, that the chancellor & students should return to Oxford; likewise forbidding any of them for the future to reside here.*

* This sentence is altered in pencil to "At the same time forbidding any of them for the future to reside at this Town."—Ed.

About this time a Quarrel arose between the Scholars & the townsmen of Cambridge, in consequence of which many of the former retired to North-ton, but the King thinking it might be injurious to Oxford, from its vicinity, ordered them* to return, and commanded that no University should ever after be erected at this Place.

Northampton was soon† again reduced to the authority of the Barons; for in 1265 Simon Mountfort with some chosen troops, took po/se/sion of it: however, their Antagonists dispo/se/sed them the same year. After the Battle of Evesham, which gave so favourable a turn to the royal affairs, a Council was held here, when the rebellious Barons were deprived of their Estates, & young Mortimer was‡ banished the Kingdom. The tranquility of the Nation thus restored, several of the Nobility resolved on an expedition to the holy-land. Accordingly, Princes Edward and Edmond, Henry D'Almaine, the Earls of Gloucester, & Warren, took up the Cro/s as the mark of their intended expedition, at a Parliament convened at this Town.§

EDW I. In the 7th of this reign the Jews in North-ton crucified on Good Friday a christian Boy, who happily escaped their cruelty, or rather Impiety.

In 1283 David Prince of Wales, was taken Prisoner by Edward, who ordered him to be beheaded at Shrewsbury; his head to be set on the tower of London, & his four Quarters at Bristol, Northampton, York, & Winchester.

King Edward resided here several days in the August after his return from Abroad; when he appears to have made a Journey into these parts, & was in this neighbourhood near a Month. During his stay in this town the several orders of Friers were 3 days succe/sively entertained at the Kings Expence.

* Added in pencil the word "likewise."—Ed.

† Added in pencil the word "after."—Ed.

‡ The word "was" is struck out in pencil.—Ed.

§ The last paragraph is struck out in pencil, and the words "in the chancel of the Parish Church" added.—Ed.

In the 29th year of this reign Edward & Eleanor his Queen, kept their Christmas at North-ton, & afterwards proceeded to the Parliament summoned to meet at Lincoln.

EDW 2. Before his* Coronation a Parliament was a/ssembled at Northampton, when it was enacted, that the ba/e Money coined by his father, should be current; & likewise obtained a 15th of all moveables of the Clergy & a 20th of the Laity.

In July 1317 a Council was summoned to meet at this town; In the course of this Se/sion a curious affair happened which I shall insert as it tends to shew how low the King then stood in the esteem of his Subjects. One John Poydrai a Tanner, of Exeter, affirmed that Edward was the son of a Carter, that he was changed at Nurse, & that he was substituted in his (Poydrais) place. This declaration was made at Oxford at which place he was immediately seized and imprisoned. When brought to Northampton, he still persisted in his unfounded a/sertions without producing any evidence; sentence after trial being passed upon him, he was condemned & Executed. As Edward was addicted to keep the lowest Company this fellow was probably set on by others to reproach his want of taste.

EDW 3. The reign of this Prince in its beginning, was as inauspicious, as the latter part was Glorious. Accordingly† in the 2nd year of his reign, a Convention of the States was called by the Dowager Queen to meet at this town, to ratify an ignominious Peace with Scotland. Though most of the Nobility were averse to this measure & therefore declined coming to this A/ssembly, yet the treaty was confirmed & executed. In this Se/sion also War was declared against France, & Edwards claim to the Crown of that Country first established.

In the 10th year of this reign a Parliament was summoned to meet at Northampton on the 25 of June to consider of proper measures to be taken against France.

* The word "his" struck out in pencil, and the words "this Prince's" inserted.—ED.

† The word "accordingly" struck out in pencil, and the word "for" inserted.—ED.

In the 11th of this Princes reign the Inhabitants of this town obtained a Licence for a fair to be held here on the day of & the 27 days following.

In the 12th of this reign at a Parliament a/ssembled at North-ton, he had great supplies granted him; particularly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Clergy's Wool, & 10 Marks for every Sack of that Commodity, which was sent out of the Kingdom.

RICH 2. In the 4th of this Kings reign a Parliament & the last which ever met at North-ton was a/ssembled here to make good the supplies which had been granted to the English Army in Bretagne. Among other things it was agreed that every person in this Country Males & Females of the age of 15 Years should pay 12^d. a head; & the richer people in every town were to contribute to those that were le/s able.

This severe Tax was the principal occasion of a very dangerous Insurrection headed by Wat Tyler & Jack Straw.

HEN 5. In this reign Inflammatory handbills were circulated at this town, St. Albans & other places, detrimental to the Church & State, which greatly inflamed the King, & was Productive of very alarming consequences.

HEN 6th. The next memorable event was the Battle fought near this Town. On the royal side the Queen was the only General; she Ranged the Army in Battalia & gave the ne/sary orders; while the King was carried about from place to place a spectator of these martial Preparations.

On the opposite side in the absence of the Duke of York the Army was commanded by the Earls of Warwick & Marche; the former the most experienced General of the age, was extremely artful, & extremely brave; equally skilful in the Council & in the field; &* born to give & take away Kingdoms. The latter hurried on by his Youth, often went beyond the bounds of Moderation, & run into the most imminent Dangers of his life. The Queen hearing that the Confederated Lords were landed raised an Army at Coventry & immediately proceeded to Northampton where she

* The words "appeared as if" are inserted in pencil here.—ED.

ordered her Army to pa/s the river Nen & encamp in the adjoining field, now called Cow Meadow.

On the 9th of July in the Morning, the Yorkists were discovered marching in 3 Divisions, under the Earls Warwick & Marche, with Lord Fauconberg.

The Queens Army consisted of 25,000 men, & that Com-manded by Warwick of 40,000.

Before the Battle, the Yorkists sent a Me/senger to negotiate, but the Queen thinking it was only a feint to gain time dismi/sed the Me/senger with Contempt. This so exas-perated her Antagonists, that they ordered a report to be cried through the field, that no man should lay hands on the King, nor the common people, but on the Lords, Knights & Esquires. Early in the Morning, the Earl of Marche began the Battle which was very bloody & obstinate for 5 Hours, without any great inequality. But the rain being so exce/sive as to render the King's ordnance usele/s & the Lord Grey of Ruthven with a considerable body of Troops deserting the Royalists, the Conferderates were victorious. Their Enemies losing 10,000 Men with a great number of Prisoners. Among the slain were the Duke of Buckingham, Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Egremont, the Viscount Beaumont, with many other Knights & Gentlemen. The King during the Battle, was in his Tent counting the Beads round his neck thus waiting the Event of an Action on which his Crown and Kingdom depended. Many on the Kings side were drowned in the river & the field was strewed with Dead Bodies; After the Engagement was over the Earls waited respectfully on the King & conducted him into Northampton where he resided 3 Days &* was then carried a triumphant Prisoner to the late Capital of his Kingdom. The Duke of Buckingham was buried in St. John's Hos-pital, The Earl of Shrewsbury and a great many others at Delapre.†

EDW 4th. In 1469 a rellion arose in the North, headed by

* The words "where he resided 3 days & was then" struck out in pencil, and the words "where he entered preceded by a great Proces-sion & after remaining there 3 days was" substituted.—ED.

† The word "Abbey" added in pencil.—ED.

Sr. John Conyers & Sr. Henry Neville, when marching through Northampton they advanced to Edgecot, where a bloody Battle was fought, in which the Lancastrians prevailed; This Battle like most others in those days was followed by the Murder of many worthy Men; for those* of Northampton having chosen one Robert of Riddisdale for their Commander, they surprised the Earl of Rivers, Father of the Queen & John his Son at their House in Grafton, brought them to this Town & without any proce/s of Law, Beheaded them.

EDW 5. At Edward 4's death† the young king was at Ludlow, when on his Journey to‡ London for the purpose of being crowned, he arrived at this Town§ he was met by that Abominable Moster the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard 3; who pretending it would be incommodious for so many to lodged in the same place sent the King to Stony Stratford; but kept Earl Rivers with him under a pretence of Honour. On his going to his Lodging, the Duke ordered the keys of the Gates to be delivered up to him & after spending the greatest part of the Night in Council, he ordered the Way to Stony Stratford to be seized. Earl Rivers going to see the cause of this affair was sent to Prison. Then hastning to Stratford, in the presence of the King he accused L^d. Richard Grey of a/suming y^e King & Kingdom to himself, & immediately arrested him with Sir Thomas Vaughan & Sir R. Hawkes; & the King instead of pursuing his Journey was bro't back to Northampton. Rivers, with his fellow Prisoners were sent to Pontefract Castle, in Yorkshire & there Beheaded.

These Proceedings were caused on purpose to hinder the Coronation.

* The word "those" struck out in pencil, and the words "the populace" substituted.—ED.

† The words "At Edward 4's death" struck out in pencil, and the words "When Edward 4th's death was made public" substituted.—ED.

‡ The words "When on his Journey to" struck out in pencil, and the words "He immediately set off for" substituted.—ED.

§ From this point until the end of this king's reign each page is cancelled in pencil.—ED.

MARY 1st. In the bloody persecution of the Protestants in this reign, Northampton afforded but very few Martyrs chiefly owing to David Pool, Bishop of Peterboro' who being a pious & meek man, gave no encouragement to such a bloody Zeal in his Jurisdiction. But though he skreen'd (sic) several from Destruction, he could not secure all from the rage of the Times; for John Curd, a Shoemaker of Syresham in this County, was burnt at Northampton, September 20, 1557 as an Heretick; (sic) Will^m. Brinsley D.L. Archdeacon of this Town, having caused him to be apprehended, examined him concerning Transubstantiation, which because John denied he caused him to be imprisoned at Northampton; where having lain near a Year, he was brought before the Chancellor, who hoped the hardships of a Prison might have brought him to recant & submit to y^e Judgement (sic) of the Church; but finding him still settled in his faith, the Archdeacon pronounced sentence of death against him in All Saints Church, in August & in the following September, he was delivered up to be executed; he was led by the High Sheriff's Officers, without the North Gate & burned in the Stone Pits. One John Rote, a Popish Priest & the Vicar of St. Giles Church were standing by when Curd was preparing for the Fire, & declared to him, that if he would recant, they were authorized to give him his Pardon, but he said "that he had his Pardon of Christ & needed none from them or any others."

Q. ELIZ^B. In 1563 Queen Elizabeth in a progre/s through the midland parts of this Country coming to this Town; great preparations were made for her Arrival. The Gates of the Castle being new painted, & the Houses elegantly ornamented.

In the 29th of her reign Mary Queen of Scots, lodged in St. Andrews Priory near this Town One Night in her way to Fotheringhay Castle, where she was afterwards beheaded, by order of Queen Elizabeth. This Action will ever be held in detestation by all true friends of humanity.

(To be continued.)

191.—HISTORY OF NORTHAMPTON, BY GEORGE BAKER.

(Continued from page 96).

JAMES I. In the 4th of this reign, a disturbance happened in this Town & County, throwing down many Inclosures, & committing great Outrages without any particular head. At length, a mean person, named John Reynolds, whom they called Captain Pouch, because he wore a leather Pouch by his side, declaring that in *that* he had sufficient to overcome all Opposers; though it afterwards appeared that all the magick in that repository, was in a piece of *Green Cheese!* Proclamations were issued out desiring them to desist; but this had no effect till the King sent a great number of Nobility, with the Lord Cheif ^(sic) Justice Cook, to suppress them by force of Arms, & to punish the Offenders according to the nature of their Crimes; Captain Pouch was put to Death, & others were fined as rioters, which put an end to the Disturbance.

CHARLES I. In the beginning of this reign, the Clergy were caused to preach, as a Scripture Doctrine, that Subjects were obliged to obey the Kings commands without examination. One of these Ministers particularly distinguished himself by his Sermons on this Occasion, Dr. Sibthorp Vicar of Brackley, said among other things, in a Sermon preached at Northampton on Feb 22nd 1626 at the Lent A/sizes, that the King was Justifiable in imposing Public Taxes on his Subjects without the consent of Parliament. This Person was soon after made Chaplain to his Majesty, Prebendary of Peterboro' & Rector of Burton Latimer in this County.

At the beginning of the rupture between the King & his Parliament, the Earl of E/ssex, General of the Parliamentary forces order'd his Hedd ^(sic) Quarters to be fix'd at this Town, where he a/ssembled his Army to the number of 15,000 Men. In the course of this unfortunate War Northampton was

seized by Lord Brook & fortified with some pieces of Cannon for the use of the Republicans.

OL^R. CROMWEL. It is the general opinion of the Inhabitants of this Town, that Cromwell destroyed this Castle, but I can find no account of such a Transaction in any History whatever, & Camden a/serts that it was in ruins at the time he wrote his famous *Brittannia* which was several Years previous to the Civil Wars.

CHARLES 2. In the year 1663 upon the 8th of May one of the most Terrible Storms of Thunder accompanied with rain happened in this Neighbourhood which England ever witnessed. It occasioned a great flood, larger than ever was know before, & is still remembered by the name of the May flood. Many Houses were thrown down by the impetuosity of the Water which flowed in the Town up to St. Johns Hospital. It burst the West Bridge & forced away the two chief Arches of the South Bridge which when repaired were made into 1.

On the 25th of September 1675 Northampton was almost all consumed by Fire. It began in Quart Pot Lane by the Negligence of an Old Woman who was never after heard of. Many People put their Goods into All Saints Church for Safety; but some young Fellows threw a Fire Brand into it, & not only burnt the Chattels lodged there, but the whole Church, and the Wind being very high, the flames communicated to the other parts of the Town, where it raged with great violonce till the Evening. Many of the Houses were built of Wood & thatched, which may in some measure account for so rapid a Devestation.

Though this Town was destroyed, excepting about 3 Houses, yet I cannot find that any lives were lost, probably owing to its beginning near the middle of the Day. King Charles gave 1,000 Tons of Timber & 7 years Chimney money towards the rebuilding of the Church.

2 Jonah 8 verse. Mr. Edwards Aft April 26th -98.

1st. What is understood, by observing lying Vanities.—
The Prophit meant Idolaters.—If we substitute any thing
in the room of God If we put on the garb of Religion to
cover evil designs. If we indulge ourselves in any known
sin &c. we observe lying vanities.—Sin of all kinds is a
lying vanity.

2. To evince the proofs of the Prophits A/sertion—

They ruin their own felicity They work Iniquity with
all greediness who observe lying vanities.—he who
observes &c. is engaged in their own destruction &
ruin.

They are subject to cutting Di/apointments They
must Die without Hope Application.

We should examine with great Earnestnes if we are
of those who observe lying Vanities.

“They that observe lying vanities, forsake their own mercy.”*

* These entries appear to be notes of the heads of a sermon, made
by Mr. Baker, many years later than the rest of the book was
written. See page 85.—Ed.

192.—PLACE HOUSE, WHISTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE tiny village of Whiston lies in the Nene valley, on the eastern side of the river, and some seven miles from Northampton.

It is but a short distance from the road leading from Northampton to Grendon, from which it is approached by a lane shaded by great elm trees on either side. Just before the village is reached, the road is crossed by a small stream, of which more anon, and by the side of this a foot-bridge is provided for pedestrians.

Immediately on entering the village, the house here illustrated is seen on the right hand. This is known by the name of Place House, and stands in a grass field almost surrounded by earthworks.

These earthworks are classed as simple Homestead Moats,* being made by the excavation of the deep ditches into which the before-mentioned little stream was diverted; thus forming an island, or islands, which could be further defended by a stockade, for the protection of the homestead in prehistoric times.

This house faces the south and is built of local lime and ironstone, and thatched. It is now practically in the same condition as when drawn by George Clarke some seventy years ago, with the following exceptions: the window to the left of the door has diamond panes instead of louveres, the label over the entrance door has been cut away, and there is a window upstairs on the right instead of a door.

The little one light window, on the right, is very curious, and if it had been found in a church would be at once named "a low side-window." The sill is five feet seven inches above the level of the ground outside, and the light is one foot two inches high, and six inches wide. Inside it opens into a little closet about five feet square, having a low seat in the wall beneath the window, which is known as "The Cell."

* "Victoria History of Northamptonshire," Vol. II, pages 397, 413.



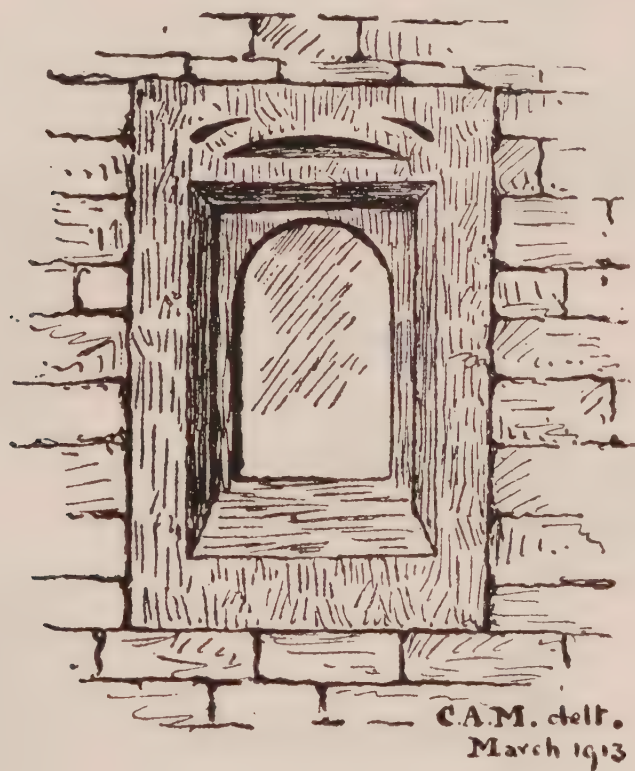
From a Painting by

George Clarke.

Remains of Place House, Whiston, Northamptonshire.

The outside walls of the house are three feet six inches in thickness. The windows at the back of the house are of very good design, and are of several patterns.

This building now belongs to Lord Boston, who is Lord of the Manor of Whiston; and is in the occupation of Mrs. Chapman.



Our county historian states that :

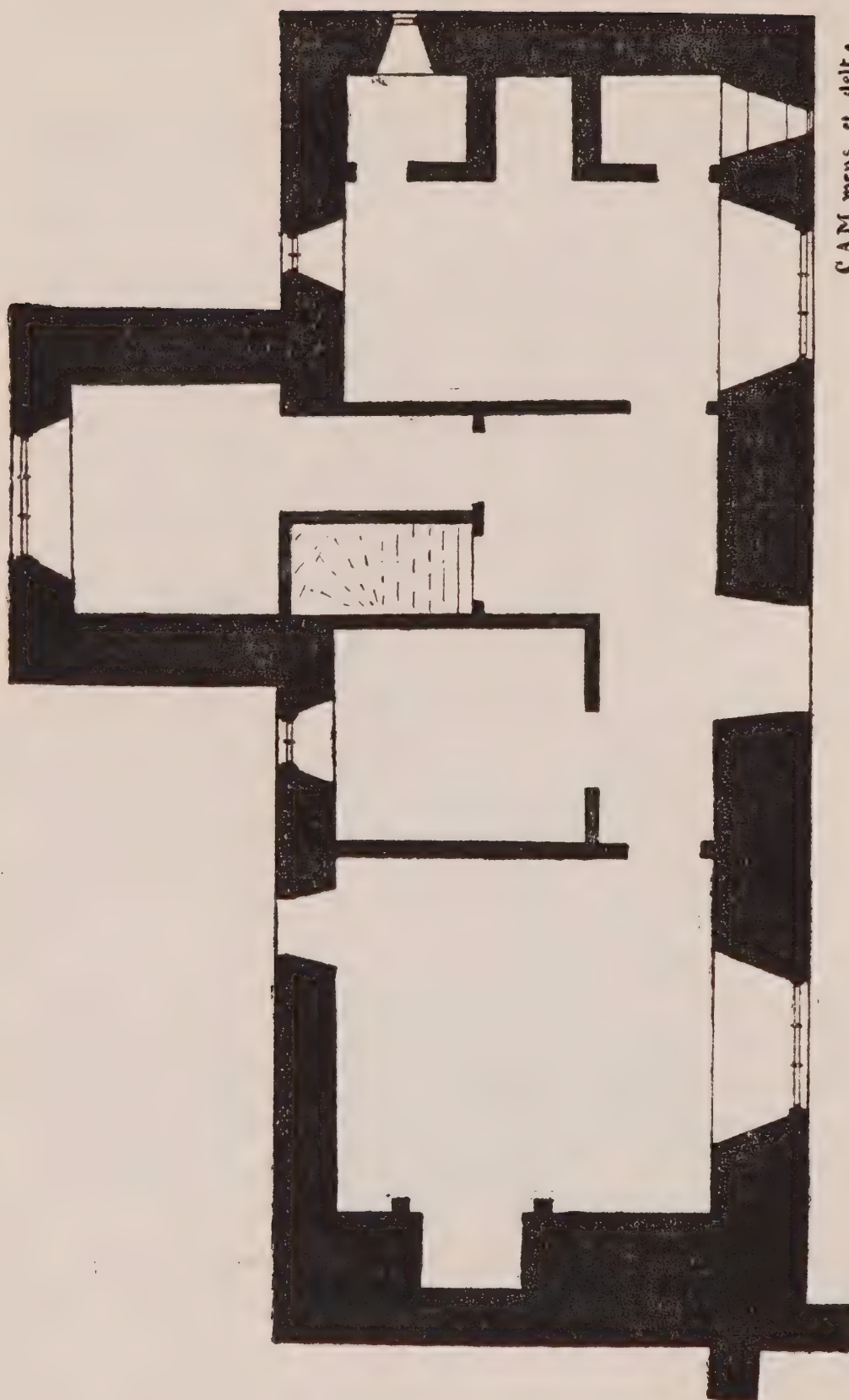
"Within the limits of the parish [Whiston] is *Place-house*, now a poor cottage, but formerly a considerable mansion. There is a tradition in the neighbourhood that it was a feat of King *John*. Part of the stone was carried away to build the Manor-house at *Ecton*."*

Thus writes Bridges, and Whellan adds that :

"*Place House*, which is now an out-building attached to a farm-house, was formerly a considerable mansion, surrounded by entrenchments, which may still be traced."†

* Bridges's "Northamptonshire," Vol. I, page 388.

† Whellan's "Northamptonshire," 1849, page 272.



C.A.M. mens et delt.
March 1913.

PLACE HOUSE, WHISTON.

Scale.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Feet.

There appears to be much confusion in the minds of our local historians as to this building. In the first place, the entrenchments are no doubt prehistoric, and have nothing whatever to do with the house. In the second place King John could have had nothing whatever to do with the house. And in the third place the house does not appear to have ever been larger than it is at the present time.

Judging by the shape and mouldings of the windows, one may conjecture that the building was erected at the end of the sixteenth or the beginning of the seventeenth century.

ED.

193.—DR. SWAN AND HIS NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FRIENDS.

(Continued from page 83).

"PAGE 180.

"No. 6.

"From Dr. Stonhouse.

"April 5, 1745.

"Dr. Sr.

"I send you our infirmary Pharniacopocia Is it not astonishing to think that *Boerhaave* was incapable of writing an elegant prescript? In this I wd. have as much delicacy preserv'd as can be, but never sacrifice *real* efficacy for elegance.

"For my own part I know I have innumerable faults and ever esteem the friend who remarks them, as much as I despise the Parasite, or Ignoramus who flatters me.—I *now* despise fame, farther than what is nece/sary for my interest in my profes/sion. My *constant* reading *Montaigne* & *S^{nt}. Evremond* (one of which always lies in the dining room window) confirm my notions of the insignificancy of

fame, tho' one could acquire it; unles it were gain'd by some important discovery to mankind, as the Art of *Printing*, the *Bark* in Intermittents &c. &c. I don't care wth any one thinks of me any farther than my interest is concern'd; I hope to have always the *Mens conscia Recti*, & as the old poet says:

My mind, my mind is a kingdom to me.*

"If you have any particular medicines or experiments to try, let me know what observations you want, & I will give anything a fair trial, you can reasonably desire in the Infirmary.

"I wish you would translate Heister—wth *practical* observations in large notes—Good modern prescriptions

"I remain wth a thorough sense of your good will towards me & mine with y^e most cordial gratitude for the friendship you are pleased to express for me,

"Yours &c.

"PAGE 184.

"NO. 7.

"April 11, 1745.

"From the same.

"Dear Sir,

"Had I not heard, as well as been convinc'd by your letters, that you was a *truly honest* man, I should not have open'd to you as I have done. To the world a man cannot safely on all occasions appear what he *really* is.—Pope's Elegy on an unfortunate Lady is excellent. I have order'd 4 verses of it for my epitaph IN MY WILL, viz.

* This quotation is from the poem in Bishop Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," entitled "My minde to me a kingdome is," and is evidently quoted from memory.
—Ed.

If lov'd, if valu'd once, avails me not,
To whom related, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains of me
'Tis all I am & all the proud shall be.

JAMES STONHOUSE
A PHYSICIAN.*

"I hate funeral pomp, & therefore have guarded against it—ordering myself to be buried in the church yard, with a plain stone over my grave and the above lines—no mourners—6 poor honest old bearers, who are to have 5 shillings each and a strong pair of colour'd useful gloves—My burial at ten in the evening—a Ring only to my friend Mr. Jones my wife & *eldest* son, the only distinction he will have from the rest of my children, as I divide my estate EQUALLY—my coffin plain elm, uncover'd. The whole burial not to exceed Six pounds. In case this is not complied with all my estate goes to Northampton Hospital.—This is the tenor of my will & this will oblige my family to execute it, especially as they all know it—I hate monuments & superb funerals. I set light by the vanity of Families: my motto to my coat of arms is—FAMAM EXTENDERE FACTIS which I english thus:

The name of family is all a cheat,
'Tis *our own* conduct only make us great.

Prior is superior to Pope as a Poet, both in ease & harmony of numbers—But Pope's *E/say* on Man is a piece consecrated to immortality.—Armstrong on health has many faults with its beauties—Prior Pope & Thomson have wrote poems—Norris is too much spiritualiz'd & metaphysical—too much labour'd—He has none of Pope's or Prior's ease, or y^e. free flowing pen of Dryden; tho' I own he has some GREAT EXCELLENCIES, particularly his happy invitation (call'd the choice) from *Seneca's* tragedies; and his sentiments are often very instructive & comfortable.

* The Rev. Sir James Stonhouse died December 8, 1795, at Bristol, and was buried in Hot Wells Chapel, at that city, where there is a memorial tablet to his memory, and also another to that of his wife. There is also a tablet to his memory in All Saints Church, Northampton. On neither of these, however, do the lines occur.—ED.

"Look you Dr. Swan I don't pretend to be a thorough Grecian; w^{ch}. I thought proper to let you know.—A Man who *affects* more knowledge than he *really* has, is like a tradesman who takes up more goods on his credit, than he can merchandize, the consequence of w^{ch}. is—both the Scholar & the Tradesman must at the long run be declar'd Bankrupts.—

"Thomson's *Tancred & Sigismunda* I have read twice; but don't like it so well as *Edward & Eleonora*, or even *Agamemnon*; tho' I know I have the general sentiments of mankind against me.—*Sigfredi's* character appears devoid of humanity—but consider Sir, old men have none of the *amiable & delicate* passions—& ancient Statesmen had more virtue than those of modern days—The *Amor Patriæ* of the Greeks & Romans is now made a jest on—I own with you that Thomson's other plays all 3, were superior to this, in which the world in general di/sents from us: upon the whole however I think him incapable of writing a bad thing.—There is one thing remarkable in this play, w^{ch}. is great *calamity* with little *guilt*.—I HATE politicks yet pray borrow Harrington's *oceana* & read it: you will find him a most stupendous genius: he soars like Pindar beyond the ken of mortals.—He is the most original genius you ever met with.

"Yours affectionately —.

"PAGE 186.

"NO. 8.

"From Dr. Stonhouse.

"April 17, 1745.

"Dear Dr.

"I receiv'd the favour of y^r. catalogue. Cope's *Demonstr*: *Prog*: *Hippocr*: I have lost.—Tis to be had only in Ireland, where I have sent for it—'tis an *admirable* book—*truly practical*. You must not keep my *S^{nt}. Evremont* long—I am like a fish out of water without it. He and *Montaigne* are y^e. neads & *Boerhaave's* of my mind. Dr.

— between you & me is not *the most valuable* man in life —*Verbum sat sapienti.* Let me know what your profits are *communibus annis* & your expectations & then I can be a better judge of what will suit you. I must act very cautiously in advising you about a removal, as I sincerely wish you well, & you own your circumstances are far from *affluent*. When you buy Montaigne, let it be the new edition in 12^o translated by Cotton, pr. 12^s. printed 1743. That book is the very marrow of books—the Quinte/sence of delight! To *be* poor (you say) & *seem* poor is the Devil; & I know the world joins in it. But it *certainly* is no disgrace Dr. Swan to be le/s rich than another, unle/s the difference arises from our own crimes, or imprudences. Pope says—Oh fool to think God hate's the worthy mind &c. because he wants 1000£ a year. E/say on Man. Epist. 4, verse 190.

“Yours &c.

“PAGE 188.

“NO. 9.

“From [Dr. Stonhouse].

“*May 2^d. 1745.*

“Dear Dr.,

“I am told you make above 100£ pr. Ann. at Newcastle, w^{ch}. I don't expect to get sometime, & I spent above 400£ y^e. 1st year at N[orthampton] & above 300£ the second—& I am now a tolerable good Oeconomist & keep very little company.—Bad men, as Demosthenes observes, can neither have friendships amongst themselves, or with others. I like y^r. observations upon fame—S^{nt}. *Euremont* taught me to despise it, which I now do—witne/s my Epitaph. When you speak of the villainous part of life & a perseverance in treating such rascals well (tho' for our own sakes we must in some measure do it) you Shew Virtues y^t. have cast *me* at a distance And thrown me out in the pursuits of honour. Heister is not yet translating—I have examined diligently in London—To prevent any one's attempting it & mangling it. I wish you would order Cave to advertize y^t. you are

ab^t. it with proper notes &c. & we will consider further of it: tis capable of being made the most useful book to Tyros ever yet extant. Our correspondence you know is of a *peculiar* nature, & requires secrecy: so y^t. no third person is to be let into it.—Oliver Cromwell us'd to say, w^t. *Three* knew was no secret.—Perhaps he was too rigid.

“Yours &c.”

“No. 10.

“From Dr. Stonhouse.

“May 21, 1745.

“Good Sir,—As I dread a debt of 4 letters, & mortally hate writing, tho few write more except the Attornies, (for my letters in postage *Commun. Annis* cost me above £6) I will quit scores with you & answer these 2 now before me of May 6th & 13th in the execution of which I am afraid I shall nearly fill the sheet. My method is to answer your letters sentence by sentence as I read them—I stand upon no ceremony or connection.

“Don't send me the books you think trifling, 'twill only enhance carriage. You are happy *considering your circumstances* in having no children, and much happier in your disposition to observe this distich—

Oh! we tofs about our feverish will,
When all our ease should come by lying still.

I like your explanation much of the word Competency—& I think your desire of affluence for the sake of your fellow creatures has something in it truly generous—rarely to be met with in this MAD, VILE, CRUEL WORLD.

“Your observation on St. Euvremond's—

‘For my own part, as I ever *liv'd* at a *venture*, I shall be

[Two leaves have been cut out at this point.]

“Why does Homer please more, why is he really so much superior to Virgil?—in my humble opinion, for the obser-

vation is wholly my own—Homer gives you above 50 different characters, which will suit no mortal besides—quite originals—Ajax—Achilles—Diomedes—Menelaus—Uly/es &c. &c. These characters strike you instantly—shew me the man in life who ever resembled them—But as to Virgil's Æneas, I will shew you 500 who resemble him—Pious to God & dutiful to his father—you have now said all that constitutes Æneas's character.—Virgil has not one original character that I now recollect in his whole Æneid yet Virgil has indisputably his excellencies—tho' a long, long, very long distance from Homer, or the divine Milton:—there are original characters—Belzebub—Moloch—Belial &c.

“Shakespeare excell'd in this way still further—Hence 'tis he strikes us thus—Hence 'tis he has stir'd the whole dramatic world to come—& thrown them out in the pursuits of glory—See his Henrys, Richards, Falstaffs, Othello—All originals—all inimitable—I wonder'd long why Homer Milton Shakespeare struck all mankind superior to every other author. Since I *accidentally* made this observation, I am daily more & more confirm'd in my opinion, that this is the *real* cause—No Ghost but Shakespeare's pleases, the reason is obvious.

“I am really afraid I shall tire y^r. patience wth. such a heap of letters—But don't hurry your self, a letter is nothing to me, for I write *inconceivably* fast, & very bad, you *extremely* well. But take time Dr. Swan—A field that lies fallow, or bow that is unbent is never the worse.

“Oblig'd to you for your remarks on children. But my little patient died next day.

“I have determin'd to fix at —— till Dr. Trewin's death at least, who is very old. Dr. Pitt promises never to serve any one till then—and if my affairs are not in a very good plight at —— THEN He says I *shall* come to him, & that He shall take a pleasure in serving me—He will if possible get me an invitation sign'd by several leading men in the university to fix there. He is one of the cleverest fellows in England, & a truly honest, open-hearted, generous man :

a great genius for chemistry, & perfect master of the animal oeconomy.

"Mihles's Philosophical transactions is a *miserable* performance. Randolph on Bristol waters—entirely practical, well enough worth your seeing. I wish you would translate Heister—I like his method of cla/sing diseases and you would put proper annotations, and execute it to your own credit, & y^e general good: but I shall not take the liberty of pre/sing this farther.

"I give my servant 10£ per Ann. wages, & all my wearing apparel at the half year's end—w^{ch}. I w^d. rather chuse to do, than 2£ per Ann. to another. He is acquainted with my temper, a sober, grave, *truly sensible* & approv'd *honest* fellow of *uncommon* capacity—& if I don't deceive my self, He has an *old-fashion'd* regard for me. The present servant's motto is 'Service is no Inheritance.' He maintains a proper dignity, go where he will, with^t. pertne/s or insolence, reads much, thinks more manages well—shaves & powders wiggs as well as the best barber—a groom from his infancy (my horses shine like looking-gla/ses even in winter yet I don't go into the stable for 3 months together) yet very genteel. When I die I have remembered him in *my will*, unle/s his future conduct (which I am sure 'twill not) should forfeit my experienc'd regard for him. I never told him twice of a thing in my life. He adapts all circumstances with wonderful propriety—delivers a me/sage to the D. of Montague with as much calmne/s, & as collected as to a farmer. I w^d. not be plagu'd wth. an awkward *modern* Servant on any account. He is about 33 years old—none of your giddy youths for me. He knows the proper distance between a master & serv^t.: & if I speak familiarly to him on a journey, don't *presume* upon that when he comes home. He is sensible of my regard for him, that I never desire anything unreasonable, & that I am not to be impos'd on. I thought it nece/sary to say thus much, least you should think my 10£ very extravagant. He washes himself out of it and has very little vails.*

* Gratuities or perquisites.

"I am very uneasy at exceeding my income, but I can't help it—when business answers—My Grandfather's death happens, or my Mother's jointure (who is very infirm) falls to me, I shall do very well. My motto (suitable to my present inclinations) is *Non emam spem pretio*.

"Pray give me your advice freely—when such important points are debating, as those wherein the human soul, body & fortune are concern'd, the least restraint or tenderne/s is despicable trifling, & ill merits y^e. name of friendship. Let my surgeon launce me to the quick, & I will applaud him: but what does HE deserve, who thro' complaisance to, or commiseration of his patient's aversion to slashing shall piddle about the gangrene till the increasing Sphacelus sets death (all grim & unexpected) before his retorted eyes.

"Dr. Swan I have here wrote to you in a very incorrect & slovenly manner, & some of the expre/sions perhaps you will think ill-plac'd, ill-judg'd, dictatorial, &c.—but I do love you sincerely, & was I not a married man you should find I did by more than words—but I cannot study forms when I write to you. You must excuse my fire & bluntne/s: I have an impetuosity in my temper, which will stick by me to the last sand, & shew itself in full blaze when my mask is off: for I am so much master of my pa/sions NOW, that I defy a man to make me *warm* (unle/s I COOLY resolve to be so) when I have my mask on. I always consider mankind as Crocodiles & Janus's—yet I will do them all the good I can, consistent with self-preservation.

"I am, dear Sir, wishing you all health & prosperity, & with my best respects to M^{rs}. Swan, your most affectionate & a/sured friend. J. S.

"All my letters to you are the flash of that instant writing."

ED.

(To be continued).

194.—GLIMPSES OF KETTERING IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

BY C. WISE.

*Fifth Series.**(Continued from page 75.)*

IT seems highly probable that John Lane's opposition to the lord of the Rectory Manor arose from the feeling that a rival magnate had settled in Kettering. The Lanes had occupied a good position there for a generation or two, whereas Edward Watson was quite a young man, and had gained possession of the Rectory Manor, by virtue of his first lease, so recently as 1562, and in 1569 he had obtained his third lease of the Manor (see "Rockingham Castle and the Watsons," page 219). He was not, therefore, very firmly established in his manor there when we get the first indication of Lane's opposition—an opposition which culminated in his attack upon the lord's bailiff on March 2, 1570.

The following document shows that the tension between the two men had, by that time, become so great that they found it necessary to resort to arbitration for the settlement of their differences. Accordingly a "pair of indentures," drawn up in May the same year, seem to have embodied the main issues, and arbitrators were chosen, and "writings obligatory" signed by the parties, pledging them to abide by the decision of the two arbitrators they had selected.

Edward Watson chose his uncle, the second Sir Edward Montagu, of Boughton, and John Lane chose his relative (probably an uncle), Sir Robert Lane, of Horton, who gave their decision on December 1, the same year.

After this there appears to have been no renewal of the feud. We find that a garden within the Rectory Manor was granted to Lane two years afterwards, and the next year he was excused his services at the court. We hear nothing more of him until we read of his death in 1578.

The following is copied verbatim from the original award preserved in Rockingham Castle.

“To all those to whome thys p’sent wrytyng Indented of awarde shall come be shewn or red Sr Robert Lane and Sr Edward Mountagu knyghts senden gretyng in our lord god eu’lastyng Wheras John Lane of Ketheryng in the cou’tie of Northt gent and Edward Wattson of Ketheryng afore-said by their severall deds or wrytyngs oblygatorye severally stonden bownde vnto the sayd Sr Robert Lane & Sr Edward Mountagu Knyghts in severall sumes of ffortye powns of good & lawfull money of englande with condycyons therevpon indorsed to abyde thawarde arbytrame’t order rule determynacyon and indgeme’t of vs the sayd Sr Robert lane & Sr Edward mountagu arbitrato’s by the sayd Jone lane & Edward wattson indifferently elected & chosen to awarde vpon all maters specyfyed in the same condycyons as by the same wrytyngs obligatorye bearing date the Sixtenthe day of November in the Twelfth yere of the reigne of our sayed sou’eigne lady Quene Elizabeth may apere Whervpon we the sayd Sr Robert lane & Sr Edward mountagu arbitrato’s aforesayd takyng vpon vs the burden of the same heryng the sayd p’tyes their allegacyons answers and profes for & concernig the p’myses make our awarde in mann’ and fo’me followyng that is to saye ffyrst we awarde ordeyne & iudge that Edward wattson of Rockyngham in the sayd cou’tie of northt esquier & the sayd Edward wattson of Ketteryng his sonne their xecuto’s admynytrato’s and assignes at all tyme & tymes hereafter and from tyme to tyme shall well and truely holde observe p’serue fulfill & kepe all coven’nts grants payements articles clauses sentences & agrements on their and any of ther p’ts & behalfs to be observed & kept specyfyed in one payre of Indentures made betwene the sayd Edward wattson of Rockingham & the sayd Edward Wattson his sonne of thoue p’tye & the sayd John lane of thother p’tye bearyng date the . . . daye of Maye last poste before the date herof Also we awarde lykewyse that the sayd John Lane his executo’s admynytrato’s & assignes at all tyme & tymes hereafter and from tyme to tyme shall well & truely

hold observe p'fo'me fulfil & kepe all coven'ts grants payements articles clauses sentenc's & agrements on his & their p'ts & behalfs to be observed and kept specyfyed in the same Indentures Also we awarde that the sayd Edward wattson the sonne his executo's & assignes shall paye unto Emme pynder widow specyfyed in the condycyons of the said wrytyngs obligatorie made by the sayd Edward wattson to the sayd Sr Robert Lane & Sir Edward mountagu at the nowe mansyon howse of the sayd Emme at Kettryng aforesayd in consyderacyon of her losses thirtene shylyngs & ffoure pence of lawfull money of englande at or before the feast of the nativiteie of our lord Jesus Christe next ensewyng the date hereof Also we the sayd arbitrato's do awarde that the sayd John lane his executo's or assignes shall repaye unto the sayd Edward wattson the younger his executo's or assignes at or in the nowe mansyon howse of the sayd Edward in Ketteryng aforesayd Twelve shylyngs & twopence of lawfull money of england wch the sayd Edward hath payd to the Quenis matie in her goucs [? graces] co't of exchequer at westm' for the rent of the bakehous in Kettryng and other thyngs conteyned in a leasse of the sayd Edward his with thordynarye charges of the same co't beyng truely and justly receiued & demanded before the sayd feast of the Nativitie of our Lord Jesus Christ Also we the sayd arbitrato's do awarde that one pale graunted by the sayd Edwardde Wattson the younger to stonde & be before the wyndowe of . . . Cave (as it is supposed) in the market place of Ketteryng aforesayd without annoyance as others in Ketteryng aforesayd have pales shalbe p'mitted & suffered by the sayd John lane his executo's & assignes to be made & stonde accordyng to the p'myse of the same Edwardde Also we awarde that where [as?] Robt pynder & Thomas pynder & other have exhibited a bill of charges to vs concernyng their charges & expenses in lawe agaynst the sayd Edwardde Wattson the younger that the sayd Edwardde Wattson his executo's or assignes shall allowe & paye asmuche therof as the sayd Robt & Thomas Pynder or their assignes shall p've before us the sayd arbitrato's or eyther of us to be due or

chargeable to the sayd Edward wattson or as we the sayd arbitrato's at any tyme hereafter by our discretyons thereof shall adiudge or awarde In witnes wherof we the sayd Sr Robert lane & Sr Edward mountagu Knights arbitrato's aforesayd have hereunto subscribed our names & sett our sealls Dated the fyrst daye of December in the Thirteenth yere of the reigne of our souereigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of god of england ffraunce and Irelande Quene defender of the faythe &c.

“ROBERT LANE EDWARD MONTAGU.”

Edward Watson succeeded to the extensive estates of his father in 1584, and died in 1616.

Sir Edward Montagu was the eldest son of the Chief Justice Montagu, of Boughton. He died in 1601, and his monument is to be seen in Weekley Church. The effigies of himself and his wife rest upon an altar tomb surmounted by an elaborate canopy. His eldest sister (by Cecily Lane, the Chief Justice's first wife), named Dorothy or “Dowse,” was Edward Watson's mother. He is spoken of as “a gentleman of strict piety and justice.”

Sir Robert Lane, the other arbitrator, was no doubt the second of that name at Horton, and therefore a grandson of William Lane of Orlingbury.—“The Kettering Guardian,” February 8, 1901.

Sixth Series.

In the absence of records relating to Courts held for the lord of the Rectory Manor during nearly a century, we will now take up the consideration of those relating to the Courts held for the Royal Manor. But before doing so, it may be well to take a rapid survey of the history of that manor.

As stated above, when King Henry VIII seized the property of Peterborough Abbey, he allotted one portion of the extensive Manor of Kettering to the Rector, and retained the rest for himself. This portion formed the Royal Manor, which the King, shortly after its formation, gave to William, Lord Parr, for his life. On the death of Lord

Parr the Manor reverted to the Crown, and Queen Elizabeth appointed Edward Watson, who was lord of the Rectory Manor, to be steward of her Royal Manor.

Unfortunately, the records of Courts held by him for that Queen have not yet been found. But at this time there appear to have been leases granted, and sales effected, of certain portions of this manor, but the efforts to trace them have been fruitless, and the result is considerable confusion in the printed accounts of the various owners.

Bridges says that Sir Edward Montagu possessed the Manor and the Hall Field, and gave them to his second son—Henry. This was probably that portion of the Manor which has previously been granted to Sir Christopher Hatton. This seems to have been sold first by the Hattons to Edmund Sawyer; and yet we are told that two years previously Elizabeth had granted a twenty-one years' lease of an annual rent issuing out of the site of the Manor of Kettering to William and Francis Tate (see Bull's "*History of Kettering*," page 15). Edward Watson early obtained a lease of the markets and bakehouse, but there was probably some informality, for this transaction led afterwards to many disputes, but this lease was ultimately confirmed to him and his heirs, and in 1634 his son—Sir Lewis Watson—purchased the markets, fairs, bakehouses, etc., of John Sawyer and others. The fact that there are twenty seals attached to this deed of sale proves the number of interests that were involved in the transaction. The deed is preserved in Rockingham Castle.

Thus we see how great is the confusion in which this transition period in the ownership of the Royal Manor is involved. Ultimately the whole profits of the Manor came into the possession of the Duke of Montagu and Lord Rockingham, from whom they have descended to the present representatives of those two families in the proportion of four-tenths to the Duke of Buccleuch, and six-tenths to the Rev. Wentworth Watson. (For a detailed account of the various stages of the later transfers of these manorial rights see "*Rockingham Castle and the Watsons*" and Bull's "*History of Kettering*.") King James settled the

revenues of his Kettering Manor upon his son, afterwards Charles I, who granted a ninety-nine years' lease of them to certain citizens of London, who, in their turn, sold the remaining term of the lease to ten Kettering men, and hence arose the ten shares. From these men the ten shares passed to various purchasers, as fully set out in the two works referred to above.

The powers exercised by the Court-leet in early times, before the institutions of Justices of the Peace by Edward III, were much greater than those exercised at the present time by those Courts; but I am not aware of any law which has curtailed those powers, they appear rather to have dropped out of use, owing, perhaps, to the fact that a Justice of the Peace is always at hand before whom to bring an offender, whereas the Courts of the lord of the Manor met only twice a year.

The following rolls show that these Courts could punish (by fines chiefly) for assaults, and for many other offences which are now brought before a magistrate, and that they also acted as Courts for the recovery of small debts.

The "Frank Pledges" were originally men who had pledged themselves to be answerable for the good conduct of other tenants of the Manor, and met twice a year to "view" the state of the Manor and to "present" offenders against the lord. Hence all the rolls begin: "Visus franci-plegii," etc. ("The view of the Frank-pledge").

As these Court-leets still exist, it may interest those who have to assist at them to see how business was conducted therein three hundred years ago. I have, therefore, given a translation in full of the entire roll of the first of those held for King James, which I have been able to obtain.

KETERING. The view of frank-pledge with the Court of our Lord James, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc.: held there on the sixteenth day of April in the second year of his reign (over) England, France, and Ireland, and the thirty-seventh (year of his reign over) Scotland (1604).

ESSOINS. None.

THE JURY. Edward Hackney, William Cave, Hugh Cave, Rowland Lawford, Henry Page, Richard Brine, Richard Drawater, Thomas Croley, Stephen Yorke, Frances Fever, William Bullock, being sworn, present that Ewzebius Isham, Knight, and Edward Bacon, gentleman, are tenants of our Lord the King, of his aforesaid Manor, and owe Suit to this Court etc.

BREAD
TASTERS. Richard Browne and William Huthwait, being sworn, present that Robert Meadows, Richard Wattell, jun., of Wellingborough, Jonas Chapman, Henry Belcher, Edward Asheley, Thomas Batson, William Fascott, Robert Warner, Francis Wallis, Roger Pineder, John Merytowne of Wellingbroughe, Henry Meadowes, Thomas Henseman, are common bakers of bread there and broke the assize (of bread) etc. And beyond this that all is well. (Each of the above offenders was fined sixpence.)

ALE-
TASTERS. Henry Castledine and William Greves, being sworn, present that Elizabeth Hackney, Katherine Cave, Elizabeth Eire, Elizabeth Sparow, Elizabeth Asheley, Agnes Richards, Robert Meadowes, Ollivia Larat, William Hames, Thomazina Cave, Gracea Pineder, Johanna Dingles (?), Allicia Barnes, Johanna Cooper, Agnes Capurne, Allicia Smythe, Allicia Diggles, Elizabeth Silbye, Elizabeth Greves, are common brewers of beer there and broke the assize (of ale) etc. And beyond this that all is well. (A fine of twopence is marked only over the name of Elizabeth Hackney, but no doubt the other offenders were fined the same amount.)

PROVISION
TASTERS. Richard Picheley and Bassil Parker, being sworn, present that John Myddleton, John Pineder, Libias Maine, Thomas Willyamson, Edward Walton, Richard Clark, Richard Pall, Richard Leybourne, Richard Browne, John Wells, Thomas Moore, William Moore, George

Moore, Aluered Warde, Thomas Herbert, William Bamford Silbye, William Willyamson, Richard Kymberley, Thomas Dugles, Richard Pineder, Lawrence Vyalls, William Pye, Richard Parker, Thomas Wallis, John Askew, are common butchers there and sold meat and took an excessive profit, etc. And that widow Eyeland, Agnes Mumforde, William Ingram, William Rowlat, John Yarner, John Claye, Owin Pander, William Glover, are common fishmongers there and sold fish and took an excessive profit. And that William Glover, Owin Ponder, John Worthe, William Coles Parker, of Easton, Richard White of Brigstock are common chandlers there and sold candles and took an excessive profit, etc. And beyond this that all is well. (The only butcher whose fine is placed over his name is R. Myddleton, fined twopence. All the fishmongers were fined, the two women fourpence each, while most of the men were only fined twopence. Each of the chandlers was fined fourpence.) The remainder of this roll will be given in the next series.—“The Kettering Guardian,” February 15, 1901.

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(To be continued.)

195.—BRAYBROOKE CASTLE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

SAMUEL COLES, of Braybrooke, in the county of Northampton, Gentleman, by his will, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, November 6, 1683, after reciting that he had bought of Sir Edward Griffin, Knight, “all that the scite of the castle of Braybrooke with the Manor House there standing together with the outhouses and certain inclosed pasture grounds thereunto belonging,” part of which were settled on his marriage, devised the same with three-quarters of a yard land, bought of Richard Spence, deceased, to his son, Samuel Coles, for ever. He then bequeathed to his son-in-law, Robert Baker, and his daughter, his wife, twenty shillings each “hoping they will

take the same in good parte they knowing I cannot doe more for them without wronging my sonne." To his brother, Hugh Coles, he bequeathed forty shillings, while the residue of his estate he gave to his son Samuel, whom he appointed sole executor.

The Edward Griffin here mentioned was apparently the Edward who is stated by Bridges* to be the son of Sir Thomas Griffin, Knight, and the grandson of the Sir Edward Griffin, who died in the eighteenth year of James I. Bridges further says that the Edward in question received the honour of knighthood, and was Treasurer of the Chamber to Charles I.

The earthwork known as Braybrooke Castle is an extensive enclosure ramparted and fossed, lying on the east of the village, and is described in the "Victoria History of the County of Northampton."†

FREDK. WM. BULL, F.S.A.

RISDENE, KETTERING.

196.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BOOK-PLATES.

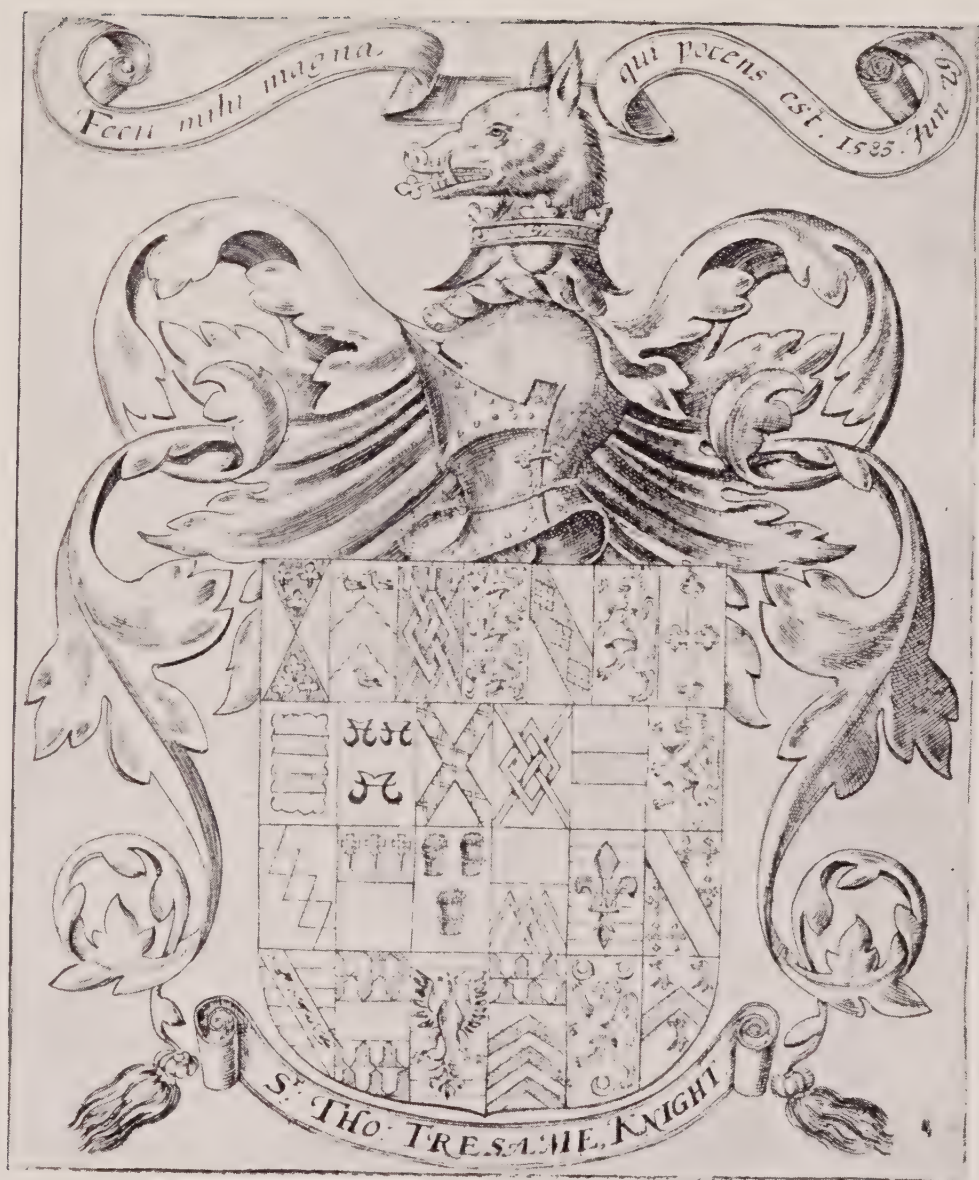
COLLECTORS of book-plates, or ex-libris, may be roughly divided into two classes—those who regard their specimens as examples of the engraver's art, and those who regard them chiefly from the heraldic point of view.

To both classes, however, the book-plate makes a sentimental appeal, from its associations with book-owners of the past, and from the fact that it often records details of the personal or family history of the man whose treasured volumes it once safeguarded.

So great are the number and variety of specimens of book-plates, that most collectors admit the necessity of some limitation—a limitation of styles or periods being the most usual.

* Bridges's "Northamptonshire," Vol. II, page 12.

† Vol. II, page 414.



The Tresham Book-plate.

There is, however, much to be said in favour of a topographical limitation; and a collection of book-plates confined to one particular county proves a valuable index to the more notable families of the district; and not infrequently affords a clue to marriage connections, which are of considerable importance to the genealogist.

Northamptonshire can lay claim to many interesting examples of early book-plates, and the following notes on the subject, though far from constituting a complete list, may demonstrate the value of the topographical limitation, and afford an indication of the importance of such a collection.

First, by reason of its early date, we must refer to the book-plate of Sir Thomas Tresham, the builder of Lyveden. It is dated "June 29, 1585," at which time Sir Thomas appears to have been living at Rushton, and engaged upon the erection of the Triangular Lodge there; and the following year he was once again "hurried away to imprisonment."

This plate is not notable as a work of art, but the lettering and shield of twenty-five quarterings render it particularly interesting to the genealogist.

The crest is *A boar's head erased at the neck, sable, ducally gorged or, in the mouth a trefoil slipped of the last*, resting on a wreath, on esquire's helmet, with mantling terminated by tassels. The helmet for a knight is now always represented full-faced, and not in profile as shown in this book-plate.

The quarterings are as follows:

First.—*Per saltire sable and argent, in chief three trefoils slipped, two and one, and as many in base one and two, or, for TRESHAM.*

Second.—*Argent, a chevron engrailed, between three martlets azure, for BRAMSTON.*

Third.—*Sable, a fret argent, a label of three points or, for HARRINGTON.*

- Fourth.—*Sable, three lions passant in pale argent*, for ENGLISH.
- Fifth.—*Argent, on a bend sable, three lozenges of the field, on each a saltire gules*, for URSWICK.
- Sixth.—*Sable, a lion rampant argent, vulned in the shoulder gules*, for VERDON.
- Seventh.—*Argent, a cross flory voided gules*, for PILKINGTON.
- Eighth.—*Argent, two bars azure, a bordure engrailed sable*, for PARR.
- Ninth.—*Or, three water bougets sable*, for DE ROOS.
- Tenth.—*Argent, a saltire gules fretty or*, for CROPHULL.
- Eleventh.—*Or, a fret gules*, for VERDON.
- Twelfth.—*Or, a fess gules*, for LACY.
- Thirteenth.—*Per pale or and vert, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure*, for MARSHALL.
- Fourteenth.—*Gules, a bend fusily or*, for MARSHALL (ancient).
- Fifteenth.—*Argent, on a chief azure, three crosses patty fitchy of the field*, for CLURE, "STONGBOW."
- Sixteenth.—*Azure, three garbs or*, for BLUNDEVILLE.
- Seventeenth.—*Azure, three chevronels interlaced or, a chief of the last*, for FITZ-HUGH.
- Eighteenth.—*Barry of eight, argent and gules, a fleur-de-lis sable*, for STAVELEY.
- Nineteenth.—*Gules, a bend between six crosses crosslet or*, for FURNEAUX.
- Twentieth.—*Barry of six, argent and azure, on a bend gules, three martlets or*, for GREY OF ROTHERFIELD.
- Twenty-first.—*Vair, a fess gules*, for MARMION.
- Twenty-second.—*Barry of ten, or and azure, an eagle displayed gules*, for GERNEGAN.
- Twenty-third.—*Or, three chevronels gules, a chief vair*, for ST. QUENTIN.

Twenty-fourth.—*Gules, a lion rampant between three crescents argent*, for SALISBURY.

Twenty-fifth.—*Argent, a chevron sable between three drake's heads erased azure*, for DRAKELEY.

The quarters from the ninth to the sixteenth inclusive are all De Roos quarterings, the arms of the wife of Sir Thomas do not appear on the shield.

Behind the crest, on a scroll, are the words: "Fecit mihi magna qui potens est 1585 Jun 29"; and on another scroll below the shield: "S^R THO TRESAME, KNIGHT."

With the exception of the very rare plate—cut on wood—which was designed to place in the volumes presented to the University of Cambridge, by Sir Nicholas Bacon in 1574, this plate of Sir Thomas Tresham is the earliest known English example.

The book-plate from which the illustration has been reproduced is now in the Franks Collection at the British Museum, and there is also a copy in a book in the Soane Museum in London.

PERCY D. MUNDY.

197.—ELL FAMILY.

IN the "Calendar of State Papers, Foreign," 1581-2, page 623, is the further note as to the Ell family.*

"A.D. 1582.

"They inform me that Mr. Selby and Helle in Northamptonshire are receivers and harbourers of priests."

SIR FRANCIS COBHAM TO WALSINGHAM, SEC. OF STATE.

PARIS, *April 10, 1582.*

Is the Christian name and place of residence of this Helle known?

H. G. ELLE.

* "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries," New Series, Vol. III, page 51.

198.—QUIETUS OF THOMAS LANGTON, SHERIFF OF
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

ON a previous page* is printed the quietus of Thomas Langton, who was Sheriff in 1735-6; and we now reproduce that of his son, who was Sheriff in 1769-70.

This Thomas was the only son of the before-mentioned Thomas Langton, and was born in 1737. He married Susannah, daughter of Joseph Bassett, by whom he had issue five sons and six daughters. Thomas Langton, Esquire, was appointed Sheriff January 27, 1769. He died May 28, 1801, and was buried at Ravensthorp.

Mr. Langton appointed as his Under-Sheriff Christopher Smyth, who was Clerk of the Peace for the county of Northampton from 1788 until 1823.

IN THE GREAT ROLL OF THE EIGHTH YEAR OF KING GEORGE
THE THIRD IN ITEM NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTON/HIRE. THOMAS LANGTON Esquire Sheriff of the said County by CHRISTOPHER SMYTH Gentleman his Attorney ACCOUNTING for the I/sues of his Office FROM the ffeast of Saint Michael the Archangel in the EIGHTH year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain ffrance and Ireland King Defender of the ffaith &c. UNTILL the ffeast of Saint Michael the Archangel from thence next following in the NINTH year of his said Majesty's Reign (viz^t.) ffor the space of one whole year RENDER an Account of the ffee ffarms and other Debts underwritten.

(viz^t.)

PARCELS OF THE PIPE.

OF THE same Sheriff for five yearly rents arising in Willibrook xxviijs. vjd.

OF THE same Sheriff for the ffee ffarm of the Township of Ludington iiij^s.

- OF THE same Sheriff for the yearly rent of John Duke of Montagu for the ffee of the Honor of Gloucester in the County of Northton lxxiijs. iiij^d.
- OF THE same Sheriff for the Manors of Stone and Hinton ob.
- OF THE same Sheriff for the Rent of the Town of Brixtock xij^d.
- OF THE same Sheriff for the ffee ffarm of divers Lands in the Manor of Sybertofte xliijs. j^d.
- OF THE same Sheriff for the ffarm of the Rectory of Buckby lxjs. ij^d.
- OF CHRITOPHER WINARS for the ffarm of the Scite of the Monastery of ffinished and of the Lands thereto belonging v^s.
- OF THE same Sheriff for seven ffarms xij^s. xj^d.
- OF SIR Richard Burnaby Knt^t. and others for the ffarm of one Mesuage in Thenford vj^d.
- OF JOHN White Gent for the ffarm of one Mesuage in Hackleton x^s.
- OF WILLIAM Harper for the ffarm of one Mesuage in Wotton iijs. iiij^d.
- OF MILDMAY Earl of Westmorland for the Increase Rent of the ffarm of the Hundred of Willibrook xij^d.
- OF JOHN Adams for the ffarm of one Mesuage in Scaldwell v^s. v^d. ob.
- OF JOHN Stevens for the ffarm of a third part of one Mesuage in Stoke Albany ij^s. vij^d.
- OF VALENTINE Knightley Esqr^r. for the ffarming of the Hundred of ffawlersley ix^{li}. iiij^d.
- OF JOHN Duke of Montagu for the ffarm of the Manor of Bridgestock xiijs. iiij^d.
- OF THE said John Duke of Montagu for the ffarm of all Courts to the said Manor of Bridgestock x^s.

OF BROWNLOW Earl of Exeter for the ffarm of the Manor
of Kings Cliffe lxij^{li}.

GREENWAX.

FOR PO/T FINES of divers persons in the Rolls of ffines
and I/sues of the Common Pleas in Trinity Term in
the Eighth year and in Michaelmas Hilary and Easter
Terms in the ninth year of the Reign of King George
the third lxj^{li}.

FOR FINES set and I/sues returned at the A/sizes & gen-
eral Goal Delivery held in and for the said County in
the Eighth year of his said Majesty's Reign xl^{li}.

FOR FINES set and forfeited at the General Quarter Se/-
sions of the Peace held in and for the said County in
the ninth Year of his said Majesty's reign iij^s. iiij^d.

MONEY LEVIED BY WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS.

OF THE same Sheriff which he hath levied by Writ of ffieri
ffacias Capias and Extent of the Goods and Chattels
of the several persons following (viz^t.) xiiij^s. iiij^d. of
John Burt xiiij^s. iiij^d. of Richard York and vj^s. viij^d.
residue of Richard Sheppard xxxiiij^s. iiij^d.

SUM TOTAL § Cliij^{li}. xij^s. iiij^d. IN THO § xlv^{li}. ix^o. die
ffebrij anno R Rs Georgij tertij x^o. per pefat vic de Exit Ball
AND IN MONEY paid and disbursed by the said Sheriff his
Officers and Agents within the time of this Account in pro-
viding Lodgings for the Judges at the A/sizes in dispersing
divers bundles of Proclamations and Acts of Parliament
throughout the whole County in paying the Wages of his
Majesties Justices of the Peace and their Clerk of the Peace
for their attendance at the several General Quarter Se/sions
of the Peace held in and for the said County (over and
above what the ffines at the said Se/sions received by the
said Sheriff amounted unto) and for other Services for his
Majesty as by a Bill of Particulars thereof made and an-
nexed to the said Sheriffs Petition appears § ^{xx}iiij. vij^{li}. xvij^s.
v^d. (part of the sum of cxxij^{li}. xiiij^s. v^d. whereof the sum
of xx^{li}. was paid for apprehending and convicting Josiah

Produced 7th
Augt 1770 at
the Alienation
Office to Stepn
Wicking Depty
Reer

Stamps
VI pence
VI pence

Cro/s and William Read of Sheep-stealing) HERE ALLOWED by Warrant of the Right Honble ffrederick Lord North Chancellor and under Treasurer of the Exchequer bearing date the xxij^d. day of ffebruary 1770 AS BY PROCEEDINGS thereupon had and the CON/IDERATIONS of the Barons annoted in the Memdūms on the Treasurers Remembrancers side of the tenth year of the reign of King George the third (viz^t.) among the States and Views of Accounts of Michaelmas Term in the Roll And in Money paid by the said Sheriff to John Duke of Rutland Son and Heir of John Late Duke of Rutland Son and Heir of John Duke of Rutland Son and Heir of John Earl of Rutland Cousin and Heir of George Earl of Rutland Brother and Heir of ffancis Earl of Rutland and Heir of John Earl of Rutland Son and Heir of Edward Earl of Rutland Son and Heir of Henry Earl of Rutland who was Son and Heir of Thomas Earl of Rutland TO WHOM King Henry the Eighth by his Letters Patent bearing date the xvijth. day of June in the xvijth. year of his reign did give and grant to his well beloved Cousin Thomas Manners Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter Lord of Roos Hamlake Trustelut and Belvoir and to the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten the sum of xx^{li}. yearly to support the Title Honor and Dignity of the Earl of Rutland and payable out of the ffarms I/sues and Profits of what kind soever arising within the Counties of Northampton Cambridge Huntingdon and Rutland by the Hands of the Sheriffs of the same Counties for the time being § 1^{li}. HERE ALLOWED for two years and an half to Easter 1765 in the Vth. year of the reign of King George the Third and by the Acquittance of the said Duke of Rutland dated the tenth day of July 1770 remaining in the custody of the Clerk of the Pipe AND IN MONEY paid by the said Sheriff to Charles Lowe Whytell Esquire Surveyor of all ffines I/sues Amerciaments and Recognizances commonly called Greenwax within the Kingdom of England and Wales by virtue of Letters Patent of his present Majesty King George the Third dated the viijth. day of July in the first year of his said Majesty's reign Granting the Office of Surveyor of the Greenwax to the said Charles Lowe Whytell with a

Salary of Cl^{li}. a year to be paid him out of the profits of the several Counties of England and Wales by the hands of the Sheriffs or other Receivers of the said Revenue at the ffeasts of Saint Michael the Archangel the Nativity of our Lord the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist by even and equal portions § xlj^{li}. x^s. iiij^d. in further part of a Quarters Salary due at Christmas 1760 HERE ALLOWED by virtue of the said Letters Patent and by the Acquittance of the said Charles Lowe Whytell dated the vjth. day of July 1770 remaining in the custody of the Clerk of the Pipe AND TO THE SAME SHERIFF Cxxj^{li}. xviiij^s. Money taxed upon several fee ffarm rents charged above among the Parcels of the Pipe and by him allowed to the Po/se/sors of the said ffarms HERE ALLOWED by virtue of an Act of Parliament in that case made and provided AND TO THE SAME Sheriff Cvij^{li}. vj^s. vj^d. for collecting the sum of Ciiij^{xx}. x^{li}. upon the Summons of the Pipe & Greenwax (viz^t.) for Cl^{li}. at xij^d. in the pound and for iiiij^{xx}. x^{li}. at vj^d. in the pound and the sum of xx^o. levied by Writ of ffieri ffacias at xviiij^d. in the pound HERE ALLOWED by virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the third year of the Reign of King George the ffirst.

AND HE IS QUIT.

4th. Aug^t. 1770

Ex^d. Edw Woodcock

Dep Clk Pipe.

This Roll is endorsed :

NORTHAMPTON/HIRE
THOMAS LANGTON Esquire
Sheriff there for the year ended
at Michaelmas 1769.

IS QUIT.

It is formed of three skins, and is seven feet ten inches in length, and eleven and a half inches in breadth, and it is beautifully engrossed.

We are enabled to reproduce this document by the courtesy of Mrs. Langton, of Teeton Hall.

ED.



From a Painting by

George Clarke.

Cosgrove Hall, Northamptonshire. The North-West Front.



From a Painting by

George Clarke.

Cosgrove Hall, Northamptonshire. The South-East Front.

199.—COSGROVE HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE village of Cosgrove, or more properly Cosgrave, is situated in the eastern corner of the County of Northampton to the north-east of the old Roman Watling Street, and it is bounded on two sides by the County of Buckingham.

On approaching the village from Stony Stratford, the first house on the right hand side of the road is a charming little one-storied cottage, covered with thatch; which is the entrance lodge to the carriage drive leading up to Cosgrove Hall.

This house is entirely built of local limestone, and is almost square in plan, it is of three stories, the upper rooms having square windows in the roof.

The carriage drive leads up to the main entrance, which is in the centre of the north western front, and is sheltered by a porch which was added some time after the house was erected. Above this is a curiously wrought stone, carved to represent the eastern end or apse of an ecclesiastical building. This stone was brought from the Priory of Black Canons at Tynemouth, County Northumberland, by the wife of Major John Christopher Mansel, who was Miss M. A. Linskill, of Tynemouth Lodge.

On either side of the porch is a window opening into the hall, and above there are three more windows. On either side there are four flat pilasters, having capitals of the composite order, running from ground to roof, and on the south eastern front there are also eight pilasters, which, however, have plain capitals. Above the windows on the ground floor, there is a heavy string course, which runs right round the building. All the windows have broad flat raised borders, with small projecting keystones.

On the north eastern side there is a small conservatory, leading out of the drawing-room, which is quite modern, having been erected since the time when Clarke made his drawing of the house.

The roof is high pitched, and was originally tiled, but it is now slated.

The hall is small and leads on the right to the drawing-room, which is a large and handsome apartment, and is more lofty than the other portions of the house; the rooms above being reached by several steps, to allow for this additional height. This room occupies the whole of the north eastern wing of the house. Adjoining the drawing-room is a good sized and very pleasant dining-room fronting the south-east. Beyond this is a small study, which opens into a little place known as "The Justice's Room." Beyond this again is the kitchen, with servants' quarters. Returning to the front, the main staircase is at the end of the hall, opposite to the drawing-room. Upstairs there are some sixteen bed and dressing-rooms; and, in the wing on the left there is a suite of rooms for a bachelor.

On the lawn, opposite to the front door, there are two magnificent cedar trees, which appear to be about one hundred and twenty years old.

The church is close to the house, and can be seen from the grounds. Bridges says that "Mr. *Rigby* and Mr. *Longueville* have each a mansion-house, and a considerable estate in *Covegrave*."*

Baker says that "Cosgrave Hall, the seat of Major Mansel was the mansion of the Longuevilles, but has been much altered and improved by the present proprietor. In the house are portraits of Mary Anne Biggin, wife of Maj.-General Mansel, and her two brothers by Sir Joshua Reynolds, George Biggin, Esq., full-length, in the costume of a salt-bearer at the Eton montem; and the ascent of the same gentleman from St. George's Fields."†

Dealing first with the Manor of Cosgrove, we find that in the seventeenth century Christopher Rigby was possessed of the manor, the manor house (now known as the Priory), the water mill and lands; and that in August, 1764, he sold the same to John Biggin, of London, Esquire.

* Bridges's "Northamptonshire," Volume I, page 285.

† Baker's "Northamptonshire," Volume II, page 133.

His second son, but heir by survivorship, was George Biggin, who took the estate, and died November 3, 1803, having devised the property to George Mansel, the fifth son of Major-General John Mansel and his sister, Mary Anne Biggin.

This Captain George Mansel died December 8, 1808; and the estate passed by settlement and devise to his eldest brother, Major John Christopher Mansel.

Turning to other portions of the parish of Cosgrove, we find that Edward Furtho, who died in 1621, was seized of the manor of Furtho, and two capital messuages in Cosgrove. On the partition of his estates between his two sisters and co-heirs, Cosgrove was assigned to Nightingale, then the wife of Samuel Maunsell. Soon after his death, about 1630, she married, for her second husband, Francis Longueville, who died in 1646. Nightingale had one son by her first husband, Edward Mansell, from whom was descended John Christopher Mansel, before mentioned. By her second husband she also had one son, Henry Longueville. He had three sons, the survivor of whom was Henry Longueville. Of the two capital messuages in Cosgrove which fell to the share of Nightingale, probably one was the house to the west of the church now known as the Cottage; and the other the old building lying between the Hall and the church, and which is now unoccupied; on this building there is a carved stone bearing the legend and date:

NOLI * PECCARE

DEVS * VIDET*

1652.

One of these houses descended to the Mansels, and the other Nightingale conveyed, in her second widowhood, in 1656, to her son, Henry Longueville, whose son the before-mentioned Henry Longueville devised it in 1741 to Major-General John Mansel. From the General the property

* See Ephesians iv, 18, in the Vulgate.

passed to his son, John Christopher Mansel, before mentioned.

Thus the Manor of Cosgrove, the manor house, the two capital messuages, the water mill and the whole estate passed to this John Christopher Mansel, who died April 3, 1839. From him the estates went to John Christopher Mansel, the son of his brother, Robert Mansel, who predeceased him.

This John Christopher Mansel, by deed dated October 7, 1881, conveyed the hall, and the greater part of the Cosgrove estate to Alexander William Thorold Grant Thorold of Weelsby, County Lincoln, Esquire, who was the son of his mother's sister, who was the daughter of William Thorold, of Weelsby, Esquire.

Mr. Grant Thorold, by deed dated July 22, 1891, conveyed the estate to his son, the present owner, Harry Grant Thorold, Esquire.

It is not known who actually built the present hall, though it may have been Henry Longueville, the grandson of Nightingale Longueville, who was a barrister of the Middle Temple and of Cosgrove, and who died December 26, 1741.

The drawings of Cosgrove Hall belong to Mrs. Randolph, who has kindly allowed us to reproduce them.

ED.

200.—GLIMPSES OF KETTERING IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

BY C. WISE.

Seventh Series.

Continuation of the Court Roll, April 16, 1604.

(Continued from page 119.)

Stephen Yorke and Mark Haslewood being sworn present that John Medowes made an assault upon Edward Pettygrewe and drew blood from him, against the peace &c. (fined 3s. 4d.) and that William Hill of Great Oke-

CONSTABLES.

ley made an assault upon [the name of the other man is omitted] and drew blood from him against &c (3s. 4d.). And that Hugh Cave, jun., made an assault upon Charles Larat and drew blood from him &c. (3s. 4d.). And that Robert Gilbert made an assault upon Hugh Cave against the peace &c. (3s. 4d.). And that Aluered Richards made an assault upon John Askue and drew blood from him &c. (3s. 4d.) and that beyond this that all is well.

FIELD
SEARCHERS. Aluered Eire, Richard Drawater, William Baker, and Thomas Rounten, being sworn, present that a sheep called a hogrell which came to this manor (strayed) from without, about the Feast of St. John the Baptist last, and is valued at 4s., still remains in the custody of the bailiff for the use of our lord, the King &c. And that a sheep called a hogrell which strayed into this manor from without about the 28th day of June last, and is valued at 2s still remains in the custody of the bailiff for the use of our lord, the King &c. And beyond this that all is well.

LEATHER
SEARCHERS. Charles Larat and William Appleyard, being sworn, present all that is well.

THE
HAYWARD. Henry Daie being sworn, presents that the common pound is ruinous and in great decay so that animals impounded in it for trespass escape in the faulty gaps there &c. And beyond this that all is well.

COMPLAINTS. In the action between William Bell, complainant, and Christopher Hitchcock, defendant, it was agreed in manner and form (QUERELA) following: that is to say, that the said Christopher should pay to the aforesaid William 10s., that is to say, 4s. this same day in open court, which he paid at once, and 6s. at the feast of St. John the Baptist next ensuing in full satisfaction of the said claim.

It is ordered by the Steward that non of the King's ma' tis ten'nts holding landes of this
 FINES Mannor shall hereafter grinde their Corne or
 FIXED. Grist of, what sort soeuer at eny other Myllnes but at his Ma'atis myllnes in Kettering being used for a reasonable tolle and served before fforeyners vpon paine of euey one doing the contrary to forfeit for every default 10s.

2 Itm that the myllner shall gryend the ten'nts of the Kinges Ma'tie before forreyners and for a reasonable tolle vpon paine to forfeit for euey default 10s.

3 Itm that all the Kinges Ma'ties ten'nts shall bake their bred from tyme to tyme at his Ma'ties common Backhouse in Kettering being well vsed vpon paine of euey default 3s. 4d.

4 Itm that no ten'nts dwelling in Kettering shall use Kydding, loding or carrying of corne out of thys Lordship to thintent to griende the same at eny forrin myllnes vpon paine of euey default 10s.

THE GREAT INQUEST. Henry Richards, sen., Henry Roe, John Meadows, Thomas Richards, Sen., Henry Richards, jun., Edward Sparrow, Henry ffisher, William Capurne, Aluered Eire, Mark Hasslewood, William Baker, William ffisser, Richard Picheley, Thomas Rounton, Richard Harteshorne, were sworn, they say upon their oath, that the decimers, the constables, and all other of the aforesaid officers have well and faithfully made their presentments in all things. And moreover, the said jury declare upon their oath that George Hurleston being one of the customary tenants there has not appeared to render his suit at this court for twenty (times) and more, (fined only 4d!) And that John Corkin has transgressed in that he is a common breaker of his neighbours' fences (fine 8d.) And that Robert Turner has transgressed by burning and ploughing Brur called ffurres on the wast (land) of our lord the King (fine 12d.) And that Edward Hooke has transgressed by allowing his

sheep to go and feed upon the fields of his neighbours (fine 2s. 6d.). And that Thomas Manton of Warkton has transgressed by fothering his sheep in several fields in Kettering called the Rye-fields (fine 10s.) And that Richard Burges of Warkton and Edward Goosey of the same (place) have alike transgressed with their sheep in the aforesaid fields (each fined 10s). And beyond this that all is well.

Affeerers { Henry Richards, Sen. } Sworn.
 { Edward Harkney }

FINES Imprimis. It is ordeyned that Mr. Shep-
FIXED. pard shall repaier his chimney betwixt this
 and Midsummer Daie next upon paine of
 3s. 4d.

2. Item that Will'm Hasslewood shall make the com'on drayne that runneth in the Lane sufficiently before whitson-tide next upon paine to forfeit 3s. 4d.

3. Item that both the juries shall meet together to sett forthe Cowe pasture vpon Thursdaie come sennyt the xxvith of April next vpon paine of every of them in default to forfeit 12d.

4. Item that non shall keepe eny Geese in any other place within this Mannor but onely in the Park Corner or els in the Goose pastoure and not els where vpon paine of euey one in default to forfeit 3s. 4d.

5. Item that he whosoever that hathe any maner of Cattell shall [not?] keepe eny Geese within the Mannor of Kettering aforesaid after the feast of Saint John Baptist commonlie called Midsummer daie next coming upon paine of euey one in default to forfeit 20s.

6. Item that non shall lett eny sheepe Comons to eny Cuntrymen or fforreynars from Martillmas vntill our Ladie Daie incleut upon paine of euey one in default to forfeit 40s.

7. Item that the Rye feeld shalbe Laide at Martillmas next vpon paine of euey one in default to forfeit 40s.

At this court it was found by the Homagium that Eliza-

beth Greneham, widow who held of our lord the King, for herself and her heirs and assigns a certain parcel of land, called a Gardin platt lying between the tenement of the said Elizabeth on the North side and a certain lane called "the common Hall Lane" on the south side, by copy of Court Roll, at the will of our lord the King, according to the custom of the said Manor, died of such state then seized since the last Court (day.). And that Bassil Appleyard, defunct who was the son and heir of the said Elizabeth Greneham "mō est fillius (anglice le grandesonne)" and heir customary to the said Elizabeth, and is of full age and more. Which said Bassil, being present here in Court asked to be admitted tenant to the said parcel of ground called a garden platt To whom our lord the King, by his steward, thereupon conceded possession To have and to hold the said parcel of ground called a Garden platt to the aforesaid Bassil Apleyard, his heirs and assigns at the will of our lord the King according to the custom of the said Manor (without prejudice to the right of any other) paying to our lord the King per annum and suit at this Court and other services heretofore owing and due of customary rights. And he gives the lord the King, as a fine, as appears at the head. [The amount of the fine is omitted.]

The following certificate (in English) by the "Great Inquest" is pinned over the above record of the entry of Appleyard into the portion of ground formerly tenanted by his grandmother.

"16 Aprilis 1604."

"We find Basill Appleyard son of Richard Appleyard, who was son and heir of Elizabeth Greneham deceased, to be heir to a garding platt Late the said Elizabeth Greenans being between the tenement of y^e late tenant Elizabeth Green'm and y^e common haull Lane on y^e south of y^e wc'h the same Elizabeth Green'm died seased" "The coppies of the p'misses are delivered to Mr. Edmund Sawyer in trust safely to bee kept."

The garden platt so carefully secured to Bassil Appleyard appears to have extended from a tenement on the

south side of what is now George Street to the Northampton Road, and was evidently considered a valuable property.

The following notes may help to explain some passages in the above roll :

The "Common Pound," which had become ruinous, occupied part of the site where St. Andrew's Church now stands.

"Kidding," as defined by Cowell, is buying corn or other provision in one place, and selling it in another. "Brur" is "brueria," that is briars, thorns or heath.

The reader will have noticed that the "Fines Fixed" are, unlike the other portions of the roll, written in English, which I have translated literally.—"The Kettering Guardian," February 22, 1901.

Eighth Series.

As the Roll of the next Court Day presents one or two special features, I have, at the request of several readers of "The Guardian," again given a full translation of it, instead of a *précis* as I had intended to do. It will be observed that the fines imposed upon the law-breakers did not act as a deterrent, for we find, in several instances, the same offenders appeared at this Court who were presented at the last, held only six months previously. It is interesting to note the care taken that the consumer should not be overcharged. At the present day competition is a much more effectual check upon the desire to take "an excessive profit" than the law appears to have been three hundred years ago.

The view of frank pledge and Court of our lord James, by the grace of God, King of
KETTERING. England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., held there on the third day of October in the second year of his reign over England, France, and Ireland, and the 38 year of his reign over Scotland (1604).

ESSOINS. None.

Edward Harkney, William Cave, Hugh Cave, Rowland Lawson, Henry Page, Richard Bryne, Richard Drawater, Thomas Croley, Stephen Yorke, Francis Fever, William Bullock, being sworn present that Ewsebius Isham, Knight, and Edward Baron, Gentleman, are tenants of the King of his aforesaid Manor and owe suit to this Court &c.

BREAD
TASTERS. Richard Browne and William Huthewaite being sworn present that Robert Meadows (6d.), Richard Wattell, jun., of Wendlingbrough (Wellingborough ?) (6d.), Jonas Chapman (6d.), Henry Bellcher (6d.), Edward Asheley (4d.), Thomas Batson (4d.), William Fascott (6d.), Richard Warner (6d.), Francis Wallys (6d.), Roger Pyender (6d.), John Merytowne of Wendlingbrowghe aforesaid (6d.), Henry Meadows (6d.), Thomas Hensemman (6d.) are common bakers of bread there and broke the assize (of bread). And that beyond this that all is well.

ALE
TASTERS. Henry Castledine and William Grenot being sworn present that Elizabeth Harkney (2d.), Katherine Cave, Elizabeth Eire, Elizabeth Sparrow, Elizabeth Asheley, Agnes Richards, Robert Meadows, Olive Larat, William Hames, Thomazina Cave, Gracea Pineder, Johanna Dingles, Allicia Barnes, Johanna Cooper, Agnes Capurne, Alicia Smyth, Allicia Diggles, Elizabeth Silbye, Elizabeth Grenot, the wife of Thomas Cox, are common brewers of ale, and broke the assize. And that beyond this all is well. [Again only Elizabeth Harkney seems to have been fined.]

PROVISION
TASTERS. Richard Picheley and Basil Parker being sworn present that Robert Myddleton (2d.), John Pineder, Libias Mayne, Thomas Wilymson, Edward Wallton, Richard Clark, Richard Pall, Richard Leyborne, Rodolph Browne, John Wells, Thomas Moore (dead), William Moore, George Moore, Aluered Warde, Thomas Harbert, William Baumford, . . . Siblye, William Wil-

lyamson, Richard Kymberley, Thomas Duglas, Richard Pineder, Laurence Vyalls, William Pye, Richard Parker, Thomas Wallis, John Askew are common butchers there, and sold meat and took an excessive profit. And that widow Eyeland (fine 6d.), Agnes Mumford, William Ingram (dead), widow Ingram, Owin Ponder, William Rowlat, John Yarnier, John Clay, William Glover, Richard Barrit (otherwise Smythe), John Hunt, of Ownedell, are common fishmongers there and sold fish and took an excessive profit, &c. And that William Glover (fine 6d.), Owen Ponder, John Worthe, William Coles, . . . Parker, of Easton, Richard White of Brigstock, are common chandlers there, and sold candles and took an excessive profit, &c. And that beyond this all is well. [Although there are fines marked to only three of the above offenders it is most probable that, as they are marked to the first offender in each of the three classes, they indicate that the same amount was imposed upon each of the others.]

PROVISION
TASTERS
ELECTED.

Francis Wallis and John Leache were elected to that office, in the place of Richard Picheley and Basil Parker, and were sworn to well and diligently perform (their duties).

CONSTABLES.

Stephen Yorke and Mark Hasslewood being sworn, present that John Asheley made an assault upon a certain man unknown and drew blood from him, &c. (fine 3s. 4d.). And that beyond this all is well.

CONSTABLES
ELECTED.

Henry Roe, jun., and Barnabas Duglas were elected in the place of the said Stephen Yorke and Mark Hasslewood, and were sworn, &c.

FIELD
SEARCHERS.

Aluered Eire, Henry Drawater, William Baker, and Thomas Rounton being sworn present that a sheep called a hoggrell which came into this manor from without about the feast of St. John the Baptist, 1603 (more than a year old now), and valued at 4s. And remains in the custody of the bailiff to the use of our lord

the King. And that another sheep which came into this manor from without the day before that day is more than a year old, and is valued at 2s., and remains in the custody of the bailiff, &c.

Charles Larat and William Appleyarde being sworn present that Thomas Cox bought
 LEATHER from a certain Harrys of Brixworth in the
 SEARCHERS. said county of Northampton, tanner, three
 hides of leather, called in English "three
 small hides of leather." And that these said
 hides were not examined and marked (stamped ?) according to the statute. Therefore these three hides are forfeited to our lord the King, and are valued at 6s. 8d.

Henry Daie being sworn presented that Peter Graie of Rothwell has transgressed in that he
 THE broke (into) the common pound at Kettering
 HAYWARD. aforesaid and took from it fifty cows which
 had been impounded in it for trespassing in
 various fields there; and also he attacked
 the wife of the said hayward and took from her the said
 cows against the peace &c. (fine 3s. 4d.) And that beyond
 this all is well.

Thomas Cox complained that Henry Day
 owed him 18d. Robert Lynn, shoemaker,
 COMPLAINTS. complained that Richard Wright, labourer,
 owed him 18d. Both these cases were settled
 in the court.

Henry Richards, sen., Henry Roe, John
 Meadows, Thomas Richards, sen., Henry
 THE GREAT Richards, jun., Edward Sparow, Aluered
 INQUEST. Eire, Henry Fisser, Thomas Hackleton,
 William Capurne, Mark Hasslewood, Wil-
 liam Baker, William Fisser, Thomas Roun-
 ton, Richard Picheley being sworn. [A day was appointed
 to each juryman on which they were to meet to give their
 virdict upon certain causes which this court had to con-
 sider. The day fixed was the third day of December next
 ensuing, and each juryman was to forfeit to the King 10s.

if he did not attend. On the day appointed each juryman punctually attended.] They say, upon their oath, that Christopher Hitchcock had incurred a penalty because he allowed two of his calves to go into the fields there after the Feast of St. Peter ad vincula, against the rule made. Therefore the said Christopher was fined 1s. 8d. each (3s. 4d.) And that Lyelona(?) Palmer, the wife of William Greyseley, Agnes Butlyn, Henry Asheley, John Chapman have each incurred a penalty by gathering peas contrary to the law, and that each of them was fined 3s. 4d. And that Katherine Eve had transgressed by allowing three lambs called "Cade lambs" to stray and feed several fields there for an unknown length of time (fine 12d.) And moreover that John Leache had transgressed by allowing his two cows to stray in several of his neighbours' fields to their no small damag (fine 2s.) And that beyond this all is well.

Affeerers { Edward Sparrow } Sworn.
 { William Capurn }

FINES 1. Imprimis yt is ordeyned that euery man
FIXED. shall flock his sheep from Mayedaie vntill
 Martillmas vpon paine of euery one doing
 the contrary to forfeit for each offence 12d.

2. Item that whensoever the sheepe Reeves shall tell any flock in the feelds and fyende them in Default, then the Shepheard to give all his masters warning then next morow and draw his sheepe upon paine of every man in default to forfeit 10s.

3. Item that non shall putt any Beasts to pastour vntill the 20th daie of Maye vpon paine of euery one in default to forfeit 10s.

As the reader became rather intimately acquainted with Edward Watson in the account of his troubles with John Lane, some further particulars about him may be acceptable.

He had married Anne Digby, of Stoke Dry, a member of a family conspicuous for its attachment to the Roman Catholic faith, and was consequently reported to be "a man suspected in religion," and a sharp watch was kept on

him by the authorities during the Papist scare which marked the close of the sixteenth century (see Strype's "Annals"). How he really conducted himself towards the Romanists may be seen in "Rockingham and the Watsons," and from the full biography of him there given, the reader will be able to gather a clear idea of the kind of life led by a Northamptonshire country gentleman at that time.

He was an active magistrate, and forest officer. The King knighted him in 1603, and visited Rockingham the following year, where he was entertained by Sir Edward in his "Hunting Lodge" in the Park (now pulled down). Again in the following year the King spent six days with Sir Edward in Rockingham Castle. Thus the well-padded figure of the "English Solomon" must have become a familiar sight to the inhabitants of Kettering as he passed through the town, on his frequent hunting excursions in Rockingham Forest.

The King, still further to mark his esteem for the Steward of his Kettering Manor, knighted his two sons, who became Sir Lewis Watson, of Rockingham, and Sir Edward Watson, of Stoke Albany.

Sir Edward was for some years assisted by his son, Sir Lewis, in the management of his estates and of the Kettering Manor, and on his death in 1616, Sir Lewis succeeded him as Steward of the Royal Manor in Kettering.—"The Kettering Guardian," March 1, 1901.

Reproduced by permission of the family of the late Mr. Wise and of the editor of "The Kettering Guardian."

(To be continued.)



From a Photograph by

John Beasley.

Funereal Banner of George Hill.

To face page 143.

201.—FUNERAL BANNER OF GEORGE HILL, OF ROTHWELL,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THERE is now in the possession of Mrs. Langton, of Teeton Hall, Northamptonshire, a very curious funereal banner, which was evidently used at the interment of George Hill, of Rothwell, in the same county, esquire.

This consists of a piece of thin fine black silk, on which the achievement is beautifully painted in oil colour. It is 1 foot 11½ inches in depth, and 1 foot 6¼ inches in width; and round the border are the remains of an edging of yellow satin ribbon, which is tacked on to form a kind of frame.

Above the shield, on a silver disk, on wreath argent and gules, is the:

CREST.—*A dove rising argent, in the beak an olive branch proper.*

In a plain shield are the:

ARMS.—*Quarterly. First. Gules, a chevron argent, between three garbs or, for HILL. Second. Paly of six azure and gules, on a chief of the first, a lion passant or,* for LODDINGTON. Third. Ermine, a lion rampant sable, for LAMBE. Fourth. Argent, a chevron between three maunches sable, for MAUNSELL. An escutcheon of pretence, quarterly, per fess indented, gules and azure, three lions rampant argent, two and one, for MEDLYCOTT.*

Beneath the shield on a silver scroll is the legend, in black letters, RESURGAM.

At each of the upper angles of the shield is a cherub's head painted in gold, and on either side a palm branch in silver.

Now there is on the north side of the chancel of Rothwell

* This shield is blazoned by Papworth: *Argent, three pallets azure, on a chief gules, a lion passant guardant or.*

Church, a hatchment which was made for the aforesaid George Hill. The crest and arms on this correspond with those on this banner, subject to the following variations. On the hatchment, in the first quarter, the chevron is ermine; in the second quarter, the field is argent with three pallets gules, and the lion is guardant; in the third quarter, the lion is passant; and on the escutcheon of pretence the quarters are indented both per fess and per pale.*

It is difficult to know in what manner this banner was used. Was it carried in front of the funeral procession? Or did it form one of several borne on either side of the coffin?

It seems probable that it was one of a number used for the pall. The late Mr. Albert Hartshorne, in describing the interment of John Postlethwayt, the Chief Master of St. Paul's School, in London, on the 26th September, 1713, speaks of escutcheons of the Postlethwayt arms on silk, for the pall. And also of the same on buckram, verged, and eight dozen on paper, which were given away to the guests attending the funeral, which was by torch—or rather by branch-candlestick light.†

In any case we know for whom this banner was made. It was for George Hill, the son of Nathaniel Hill by Susan, daughter of Stephen Loddington, Esquire, who was born in 1716. He became lord of the manor of Rothwell, and was appointed His Majesty's Antient Serjeant at Law. He married Ann Barbara Medlycott, daughter and heiress of Thomas Medlycott, of Cottingham, County Northampton, Esquire, who was born in 1721. Mrs. Hill died on the 10th August, 1800, and Serjeant Hill on the 21st February, 1808, and they were both buried at Rothwell.

We are indebted to Mrs. Langton for permission to reproduce this curious little work of art.

ED.

* "Hatchments," by Christopher A. Markham. "Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers," Vol. XXX, page 673.

† "Memoirs of a Royal Chaplain," edited by Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A., 1905, page 10.

202.—THE MANNINGS OF THE COUNTIES OF KENT AND
NORTHAMPTON.

THE pedigree of the Mannings in Kent, from the time of the Crusades downwards, and that of their branches, is recorded in the Visitations and elsewhere, so that it is unnecessary to refer to it, beyond pointing out that their connection with Northamptonshire has not, so far as I know, been observed.

It seems that a branch of the Kentish family, early in the sixteenth century, settled in Oxfordshire, and Edmund Manning, of Deddington, co. Oxford, by his will (1588) devises a house at Syresham to his brother, Matthew Manning, of Deddington, with remainder to his cousin in Kent. P.c.c. 66 Leicester 9.

It also appears, from the will (1610) of Henry Manning, Saint Mary Cray, Kent, that he owned property in Northamptonshire, as he speaks of houses and lands therein, and a reversionary interest expendant on the death of Matthew Manning of Northamptonshire and his son. P. 66 Soame 97.

Now I venture to suggest, on the evidence I have seen, that Edmund Manning of Deddington is the person mentioned by Bridges* between whom and Edmund Peckham a fine (*circa* 1580) of the Bittlesdon Manor, Syresham, took place, before Edmund Manning sold his estate there to Mr. Danser.

The Kent Mannings in the direct line are, I fancy, extinct, but possibly may be represented by one of the numerous yeoman families of Mannings, who were in existence in Northamptonshire in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but on this point I should like information from anyone who may be interested in the matter.

HENRY F. MANNING.

WATFORD, HERTS.

* Bridges's "Northamptonshire," Volume I, page 194.

203.—THE MAYOR AND MAGISTRATES OF NORTHAMPTON
AND CAPTAIN MANSEL.

GEORGE MANSEL, the third son of Major General Mansel, of Cosgrove Hall, co. Northampton, was born July 12, 1781.

He obtained a commission in the 25th Light Infantry, and was promoted to the rank of Captain. In 1806 he was sent to Northampton for the purpose of obtaining recruits, where he appears to have fallen foul of the civil authorities of the borough, who thought it necessary to complain of his conduct to the Duke of York. A copy of this memorial found its way into the hands of Charles Markham, afterwards Clerk of the Peace for Northamptonshire, who penned the following *jeu d'esprit* on the effusion :

“The new Sublime
“or *Corpus sine Ratione*.

“It would not perhaps be doing Justice to the Authors of the following curious composition, to withhold it from the Public; it was Evidently written in a moment propitious to personal and Corporate genius, it is a literal transcript of the Joint efforts of a Body & Head of Solid dimensions, it is a new attempt in Orthography, in which economy has been consulted and such letters dismi/sed as were deem'd to hold *Sinecure* places only. As to Syntax, why should the Sun of the Town of Northampton metaphorically speaking or the planets that sparkle in his beams be tied down to nouns or deputy nouns, to singulars, plurals, and the eight parts of speech, when his own is the ninth.

“Should Precisian complain that his head is broken he has a remedy, the language is suited to the theme; the subject is disorder, and why should not the words mingle in disorder? Be it as it may, the writers of this inimitable

specimen of the new sublime have acquired immortal fame by it—As to the Chief—

His Name will stand in his Town records fair,
And folks exclaim, for spelling that's the Mayor.

“Captain Mansel of the 25th Light Dragoons having on some account or other rendered himself obnoxious to the Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Northampton they thought proper in October last to transmit the following Memorial, complaining of his conduct.

“The Mayor and Corporation were considerably embarrassed how to spell the word combustible when one of them assured the Meeting, that cum was com; and then the Orthography of the word was accordingly fixed, to the entire satisfaction of his Worship &c &c.

“A Gentleman of known Orthographic talents is now composing a Spelling Book, which he intends to dedicate to the Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Northampton.

“To his Royal Highness the Duke of York. It perhaps may be necessary to assure our readers, that this copy is made *verbatim et literatim*.

“Field Marshall His Royal Highness the Duke of York &c. &c. The Memorial of the Mayor and Magistrates of the Town of Northampton,

“Humbly Sheweth

“That your Royal Highness Memorialists are under the necessity of stating the disorderly conduct of Captain Mansel of the 25th Light Dragoos now recruiting here.

“That Capt. Mansel having taken a ready furnished House, in one of the principle Street of this Town, makes a constant practice of having a number of disorderly Persons frequent his House and in the dead of the Night by beating Drums and otherwise making a great noise and disturbance, thereby annoys and alarms the whole Neighborhood, added

to this, Captain Mansel and his associates are very frequently in the Habits of discharging Numbers of Fire-Works, loaded with Cumbustible matter, which in many instances, have very nearly involved the Town in a general conflagration. The frequent Transactions have so seriously alarmed the whole Neighborhood, that a general complaint has been made to us, from a great number of the most respectable Persons residing on the Spot. Captain Mansel has been admonished of these practices to no Effect. He perseveres in the same conduct; and the Authority of the Civil Power appears to us insufficient to restrain him.

"Your Memorialists therefore humbly request; that Your Royal Highness will be pleased to recall or remove Captain Mansel; or otherwise by your Royal Highnesses, Interference check these disorders and thereby prevent the ill consequences which may otherwise take place.

"Which is humbly submitted

(signed) JOSHUA COOCH, Mayor

WM. KING

T. HALL

"Northampton, 22nd Oct^r. 1806.

(A true copy)

"NICHOLAS SOREL

"Lieutenant and Adjutant
of the Bedford District."

* * * * *

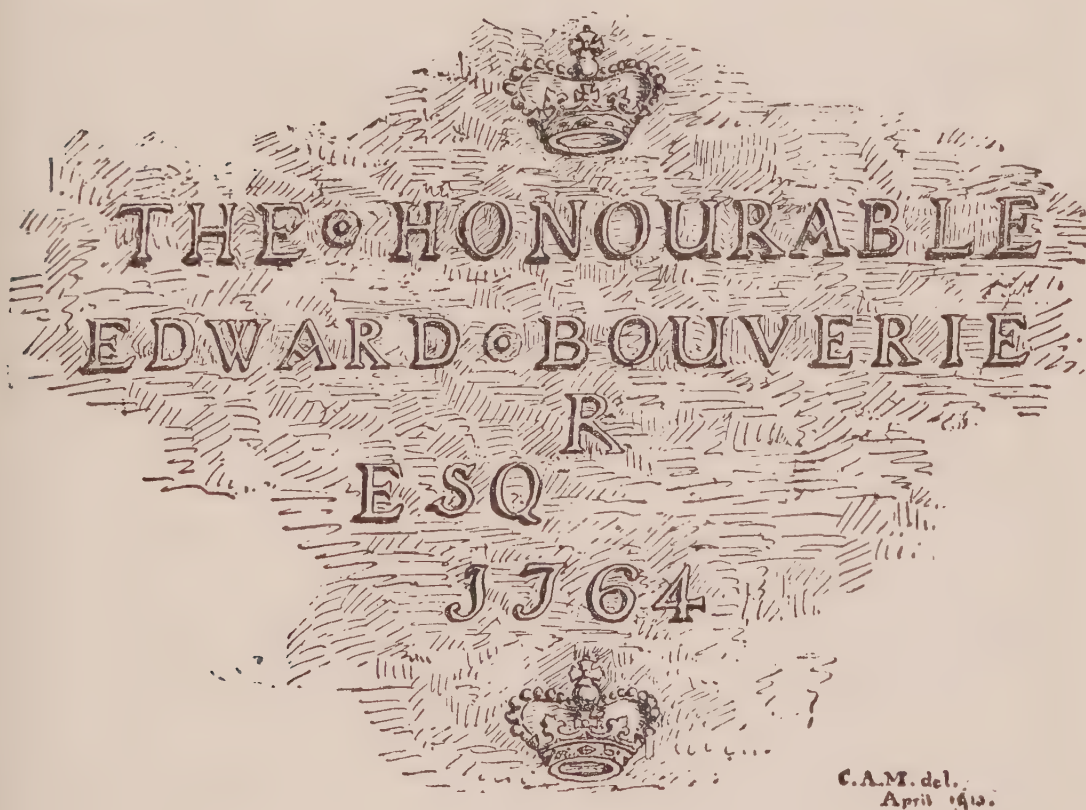
Captain Mansel never married, and died on his passage from India December 8, 1808.

ED.

204.—LEAD ROOFS.

IN continuation of our notes as to the inscriptions on the roofs of the churches of this county* we now give a sketch of words and date, which appear on the lead roof of the south aisle of Hardington Church, near Northampton.

This inscription measures 3 feet 8 inches in length, and 2 feet 9 inches in depth, the letters being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. The whole is cast in the sheet of lead, and not added afterwards.



Lead Work, Hardington Church, Northamptonshire.

This Edward Bouverie was the second son of Sir Jacob De Bouverie, who was raised to the peerage June 29, 1747,

* "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries," New Series, Volume III, page 232.

by the title of Lord Longford, Baron of Longford, and Viscount Folkestone, by Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Bartholomew Clarke, of De la Pré Abbey, in the parish of Hardington. He was born about 1730, and married June 30, 1764, Harriot, the only daughter of Sir Everard Fawkener, Knight. And he died September 3, 1810.

No doubt this aisle of the church was re-roofed at the expense of the Honourable Edward Bouverie in 1764. The word Esqr. in the inscription is incorrect, and was probably a mistake of the churchwardens.

ED.

203.—LETTER OF THE REVD. JAMES HERVEY.

To the Right honourable the Countess of Huntingdon.*

My Lady,

It is impossible for me to withhold my pen, or to neglect the opportunity of the very first post; since I am assured by your Ladyship's excellent chaplain, that a letter, from so mean a hand, may hope for the honour of your acceptance.

But how shall I proceed, now I have begun? What religious truth can I write, that your Ladyship has not known? What Christian grace can I suggest, that your Ladyship does not exercise? Or, what valuable subject touch upon, which your own meditations have not gone through?—Yes, there is *one* subject, which even your Ladyship's exalted apprehensions have never found out to perfection, I mean the sublime and adorable attributes of the infinite GOD. What amazing glories shine forth, even in the "back parts" of the LORD JEHOVAH! in those transient and dim discoveries of himself, which he vouchsafes to the children of men; to creatures that dwell in clay.

If we talk of *power*; who is like unto the Lord our GOD?

* "The Evangelical Register" (1824-5), Volume I, page 7.

“which shaketh the earth out of her place, and the pillars thereof tremble; which commandeth the sun and it riseth not, and seaeth up the stars; which alone spreadth out the heavens, which treadeth upon the waves of the sea; which doeth great things, past finding out; yea, and wonders without number.”

If we admire *greatness*; how supremely great is He, who inhabits eternity; who spans immensity; before whom all nations are as the small drop of a bucket; are as the smaller dust upon the balance; are less than nothing and vanity.

If we reverence *holiness*, the LORD of Hosts is “glorious in holiness.” O! how transcendently holy is that Being, who, “looketh unto the moon, and it shineth not; yea, the stars are not pure in his sight; who sees defilement in the brightness of the firmament, and charges his angels with folly.” To the footstool of whose throne, not the most irreproachable saint may draw near, but only through the atonement and intercession of a divine Mediator.

Does *wisdom* challenge our esteem? O! “the depths of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of GOD.” He has ordered all things, through heaven, through universal nature, in number, weight, and measure. But by the marvellous work of redemption, he has brought light out of darkness; fetched the most sovereign good, from the most destructive evil; has reconciled the claims of inflexible justice, with the overtures of unmerited mercy. Has given such a display of his unsearchably wise counsels, as the highest arch-angels contemplate with amazement, adoration, and joy.

Is *goodness* amiable? how superabundant is the goodness of the Lord! To give us a world for our accommodation, enriched with innumerable conveniences, adorned with innumerable beauties, is a small thing for the God of love. He has prepared a heaven of hapiness, and mansions of immortal glory, for our final reception. Is not this enough? enough one would think, to charm our hearts and make them glow with gratitude. Yet, not near enough for the boundless beneficence of our GOD. He spared us when we

deserved eternal punishment. He loved us when we were altogether become abominable. So immensely, so inconceivably did he love us, apostates and rebels as we were, that he gave his Son, his Son beyond thought illustrious, to die in our stead, and make reconciliation for our iniquities.

My paper shortens, and my subject greatens. I must therefore refrain. Only []* that your Ladyship may enjoy every day, every hour, every []* richer manifestations of this adorable God, and of JESUS CHRIST []* hath sent. May your Ladyship delight yourself in this unutterably excellent Being, and may He give you the desire of your heart! Your Ladyship's desire I am persuaded, is, that you may be conformed to his lovely image, and resigned to his blessed will. My desire, and the desire of thousands, to whom your Ladyship's bounty has been a relief, and your Ladyship's example a blessing, is comprehended in that precious promise, recorded Psalm xci, 14, 15, 16. I have not room to transcribe it; but it shall often be turned into a prayer for your Ladyship, by

Your Ladyship's most obliged and most dutiful servant,

JAMES HERVEY.

LONDON, *February 2, 1750.*

This characteristic letter from the Revd. James Hervey to the Right Honourable Selina Countess of Huntingdon, who was the founder of the religious sect known as the *Connexion* of the Countess of Huntingdon, appears in the magazine, which was the organ of that body. This letter is not printed in "A Collection of the Letters of the late Reverend James Hervey, A.M.," published in 1760, and we therefore think that it may be of interest to our readers.

ED.

* MS. defective.

206.—DR. SWAN AND HIS NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FRIENDS.

(Continued from page 111.)

“PAGE 199.

“NO. 11.

“From Dr. Stonhouse.

“June 2^d, 1745.

“Dear Doctor—I receiv’d your books safe, & will return them next week. I have bought the new edition of Montaigne 3 vols. 12^o price 12^s. so I intend to present you with my *old* one, which is exactly the same as the new—except 3 or 4 leaves added in defence of Montaigne against some clamorous writers, his mean adversaries. Don’t be affronted I give you my *old* edition, for had I not design’d it a present for Dr. Swan—I should never have bought the new.

“My answer to y^r. *religious* Letter (w^{ch}. I *thankfully* acknowledge, and shall ever *gratefully* remember) shall come with the books. I am astonish’d at the trouble you gave yourself, and am all confusion when I think what a task I requir’d of you.—Little did I apprehend so much labour for you—but thank God ’tis not lost labour—I remain dear Dr. with the most cordial affection & inviolable friendship

“Sincerely yours.”

“PAGE 200.

“NO 12.

“From Dr. Stonhouse.

“Jun 20, 1745.

“Dear Sir—Your letter of Oeconomy is now before me; but gratitude obliges me in the first place to return you my hearty thanks for your recommendation of *Rymer*, w^{ch}. I have perus’d with unspeakable pleasure, & much IMPORTANT

improvement.—Tis a TRULY-VALUABLE book, & WORTHY of your recommendation.—Is it not astonishing there should be no demand for a 2^d. edition? Must so ADMIRABLE a book be buried in oblivion? For my part I will labour PRO AN'S & FOCIS to recommend it. This, and Jenkins's reasonablene/s of Xtianity, (a compleat system of divinity, which cost me 10 shillings.) who is a SOLID writer of REMARKABLE perspicuity, are so full on the subject of religion, that I believe I shall scarcely ever buy another book in religion or morality—unle/s publish'd by my good Friend J.F.

"I go to my new Lodgings next Monday Sennight, which are not so genteel as my last nor so commodious but then they are cheaper—and TRUE NOBILITY OF SPIRIT IS SHEWN IN SUBMITTING TO ONE'S CIRCUMSTANCES.

Here I will ENDEAVOUR to inculcate into my children *such principles*, as may be SPECIFICKS against vice and distres/s.

"I am surpriz'd to hear you have got no more than 15£ in 6 months. What will you do to live this year? especially if sickne/s comes upon you. However, words are words, & deeds are deeds. Your interests are my own—and as far as a draught from 20£ to 40£ may be necessary to your credit & peace of mind, draw on me, & it shall be honoured—you may pay me at your leisure. I will willingly strain a point in such a case as this, or else I should ill deserve the name of y^r. friend, according to my Ideas of Friendship. Addison says

"The Friendships of this world are too oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure,
Ours has severest VIRTUE for its BASIS,
And SUCH a friendship ends not but with life.

"Have you yet bought Dr. Dodderidge's Rise & Progre/s of Religion:—the 3^d. edition comes out the 1st week in July. You MUST buy that. There is not one to be got now. I have given away 15 of them—and intend occasionally to give another dozen, when I can do it without the affectation of a religioso. I hate the appearance of being sanctified, or ting'd wth enthusiasm.

"PAGE 201.

"NO. 13.

"From the same.

"June 25, 1745.

"My dear Doctor, I shall ever think myself under *infinite* obligations to you for the important services I have receiv'd from your RELIGIOUS Letter, which I shall ever preserve as a mark of your great condescension, and a proof of y^r. sincere Friendship.

"The Circumstances of Christ's death are clearly & judiciously illustrated in an INESTIMABLE pamphlet (strenuously recommended by Dr. Dodderidge) intitled CHRIST THE MEDIATOR, wrote by the Rev'd Mr. Martin Tomckins [*sic*],* whose private character is truly amiable. He is very rich and considers himself only as God's Almoner. His generosity & integrity are astonishing. His *Enquiry into the nature of the holy Ghost*, a 6^d. pamphlet, is not altogether beneath your notice.

"I desire, as a pledge of my affection, & a sense of my obligations to you, you would accept of Dr. Doddridge's Family Expositor 2 vols. 4^{to}.—an excellent work—translated into Dutch & French. He is now writing the 3^d. Vol. on the Acts of the Apostles. He is I believe with^t. exception one of the most learned men in the Scriptures *now* living—& of a most exemplary life.

"I have bought the Rational Catechism, which much delights me:—I never laid out this sum so well before—Jones on Opium is a good sensible book—but he is too prolix & sanguine. All might be said of real use in a sheet of paper. Wintringham pleas'd me much.

"Yours sincerely."

* An account of this Martin Tomkins, who was an Arian divine, will be found in the "Dictionary of National Biography," Volume LVII, page 8.—Ed.

"PAGE 203.

"NO. 14.

"From Dr. Stonhouse.

"July 15, 1745.

"My dear & worthy Friend,

"Your defence of H—s character bespeaks the goodness of *your* heart—and the two hasty impressions *mine* had receiv'd to his disadvantage. The things I hinted at were rather *Meaneſſes* than *Immoralities*. Tis imagin'd too he has *designedly* impos'd on the publick but for the future I shall rather chuse to judge with you on the candid side.

"Montaigne must be read a thousand times—and then you may begin him (as well as St. Evremont) again with new delight. You see I am an enthusiast.

* * * * *

"Your circumstances will certainly not permit you to remove—but was I a single man, that should not be an hour's objection.

"I shall not purchase H—s *Observations on Man*, till I hear your character of it. In short by the little I remember of the Author, he does not appear to me equal to the task.

"Mr. Littleton is writing in defence of Xtianity *to my great joy*; I am sure he is equal to the task.

"I could wish you would translate Heister; Cave & I am of opinion with proper notes & prescriptions 'twould sell well. I will now and then club a note with you, or write the Preface &c. &c.

"I am extremely concern'd for what you relate of Mrs. Swan's uneasiness: but beg you would not talk so to her any more—you must not yield too much to ill-fortune. I *will* be y^r. Friend at a dead lift—and don't make yourself uneasy, if you never pay me. I fancy you are too good-natur'd to your patients, and they will *drive* you to take anything. The heart of Man is Adamant so far from

London; Marble even at London. You must assume some resolution. How are the Apothecaries to you?

"You have answer'd my R—s queries much to my satisfaction.—Rymer's book is a glorious scheme—I have wrote an Encomium on it *currente calamo* to be printed in both magazines for this current month July—I would not be known to be the author, as I have wrote without method, & in haste.

"Worthington is not to my taste—Dr. Doddridge & Dr. Grey think lightly of him too. I am wonderfully delighted with y^r. quotation from Seed's Sermon—He was Parson of Twickenham, & a favourite of Mr. Pope's.—I have borrowed his Sermons, & believe I shall buy them.

"We give snails in milk.

"The generosity of y^r. sentiments thro' the whole of y^r. letter, & unaffected greatness of Soul *amaze* me, & at the same time convince me—'tis Xtianity only can support it. I tell you very freely, my good friend I look on an emperor, as a poor wretch, in comparison to such a man as yourself. And as Juba says to Cato—I had rather gain thy praise, O Cato, than have worlds for admirers.

"Batty's Sermons 2 vol^s. 8^{vo}. I am told are the most elegant of the present writers.

"Benson's answer to Xtianity not founded on argument is an *Extraordinary* pamphlet. By all means get it for the Society—I have it. The *great* dissenting minister Worthington of Leicester—the *greater* Jones of Coventry, & the very learned Lieutenant Wyndham are unanimous in extolling it. Dr. Asheton's devotions for the Sick price 2-6 is a favourite of mine.

"Doddridge in his rise & progress of religion is a little Calvinistical—not so really I believe, but oblig'd to humour his people in some small degree. But the Church of England is Calvinistical, is it not? Monimia to Philocles in the Mag: for June was wrote by L^d. Hervy, Mr. Lowther debauch'd y^e. young Lady.

"Yours affectionately."

(*To be continued.*)

207.—EAST HADDON WINDMILL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE small windmill, near East Haddon, stands in the eastern angle formed by the main road leading from the town of Northampton to Rugby, with the road leading off to Ravensthorp; and is ten miles from Northampton and one from East Haddon.

This mill is built of well-cut local sandstone, of a warm and pleasing colour. The height of the stone work is about thirty-five feet, and the diameter at the base outside twenty-three feet, the walls being about two feet thick. There are two doors opposite to each other, six feet six inches in height and three feet six inches in width; and there are several small windows.

Most of the machinery is still in the mill, though it has not been worked for upwards of half a century. One of the main arms, with the feather boarding on the lower edge is still in position*; but the whole structure is very dilapidated.

The lower portion of the building is now used as a home for cows, and the upper as a resting place for pigeons.

This old mill now belongs to Mr. Brocas Clay, and his groom lives in the house adjoining.

ED.

* Since the drawing of this mill was made the remaining arms have fallen down, and the building presents a still more forlorn appearance.—ED.



East Haddon Windmill, Northamptonshire.

208.—THE GRIMBAL OR GRIMBLE FAMILY OF
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

I SHOULD be glad of any particulars relating to the family of Grimal or Grimble, during modern times, in connection with the County of Northampton. I believe that the branch of the family from which I am descended came from Yorkshire, but I have no definite information as to this. There is a pedigree of the Grimbald family in Nichols's "History of Leicestershire." The following are early references to the name:

Robert Grimbaud was Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1154.

Charter by King David of Scots granting to the Monks of St. Cuthbert the church of St. Mary at Berwick, A.D. 1130-3.

The original is in the Treasury at Durham.

Testibus Johanne episcopo et Herberto abbate de Rochesburc et Roberto Grimal, etc.

Confirmation by King David to the Monks of Northampton of a grant of Forty shillings from the rents of Bedford, A.D. 1124-30.

Regist. Prior. S. Andrea de Northampton.

David, Dei gratia Rex Scottorum Reginaldo de Bull salutem, Teste Herberto Cancellario et Hugone de Lycestria et Grimbaud. Apud Huntynndon.

Confirmation by King David to the Monks of Northampton of the Church of Brawfield [Brafield on the Green], with a virgate of land and rights in the wood of Yerdelay.* A.D. 1124-30.

* Yardley Hastings was one of the seats of the Earl (i.e., King David, who, before he ascended the Scots throne, enjoyed the Earldom of Northampton and the Honour of Huntingdon), where probably he spent much of his time between his marriage and his accession to the throne, and to it he returned when the Church was dedicated.

Regist. Prior S. Andræ de Northampton.

David, Dei gratia Rex Scottorum, Hugoni Vicecomiti et Grimbold et omnibus de Brus. Apud Dumferm[line].

Grimbaud, a Northamptonshire Baron, who gave to St. Andrew the church and tithe of Moulton with the tithe of Budon and a ploughgate of land.

"Early Scottish Charters," by Sir Archibald C. Lawrie, page 312.

Mr. Horace Round writes to me that: "Early variants of the name of 'Grimble' are 'Grimbal,' 'Grimbold' and 'Grimbaud.' The name belongs to the class of surnames originally formed from a christian name or rather names, as the first syllable 'Grim,' means 'stern,' or 'fierce,' and the second 'Bald,' means 'bold.' The name is personal and descriptive, and signifies a stern, fierce and bold man. Consequently those who bore it, need not have all been of the same family."

ALICE ERSKINE.

SPRATTON HILL, NORTHAMPTON.



From a Painting by

George Clarke.

Finedon Hall, Northamptonshire. The South-Eastern Front.

209. —FINEDON HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

FINEDON HALL is approached from the main road leading from Wellingborough to Finedon, by a carriage drive, flanked on either side by a double row of magnificent elm trees. This drive is carried over the little brook by a single round arched bridge of local ironstone, and leads direct to the Hall, which, with the church, and rectory forms a very charming composition. The church, which is of the early fourteenth century, has transepts, and is of great size and beauty: the lofty tower and spire are some forty years later in date. The fine old stone Rectory, almost adjoining the church, completes this group of stately edifices.

The Hall is a most picturesque building of local yellow stone, with facings of Weldon stone, which are covered with lichen, and creepers of lovely tints. The broken outline of the roof with its curved gables, massive chimneys and projecting bay windows, gives much variety to the design. Each of the gables is surmounted by a cross or pinnacle, and the family arms and various legends appear in many places.

The main front is on the south-east, with three principal gables, on each of which is a plain shield within quatrefoil, bearing a cross. On the left hand gable is part of the proud motto of the Welsh Mackworths:

GWELL ANGAU,

and on the left the remainder:

NA GYWILDD,

which being interpreted signifies:

"Rather Death than Shame."

Over the window on the same side, carved in stone, is a Paschal Lamb, with some indistinct device on the banner. Below are two shields, that on the dexter side bearing, *Per pale indented sable and ermine, on a chevron gules five crosses patty or*, for MACKWORTH; and that on the sinister

side, *Sable, an esquire's helm between three pheons argent*, for DOLBEN.

On the chimney above the entrance is the date $\frac{1}{8} M \frac{3}{5}$ and on either side of the window below the letters M D.

The entrance to the house is through a porch, having a four centred doorway, above which is the legend "Floreat Domus," and in the spandrils there are also some indistinct words. Attached to this porch on the left is a small circular tower, which appears to have been erected for displaying the following legend in church text:

"MY SON CONSIDER THE LILIES,"

and the five shields:

First. *Argent, on a chevron gules three sheldrakes of the first, on a canton as the second charged with a rose like the field seeded and barbed vert*, for SHELDON, of Hampton Court.

Second. *Ermine, on a bend sable three goat's heads erased argent attired or*, for MULSO, of Finedon.

Third. DOLBEN of Finedon.

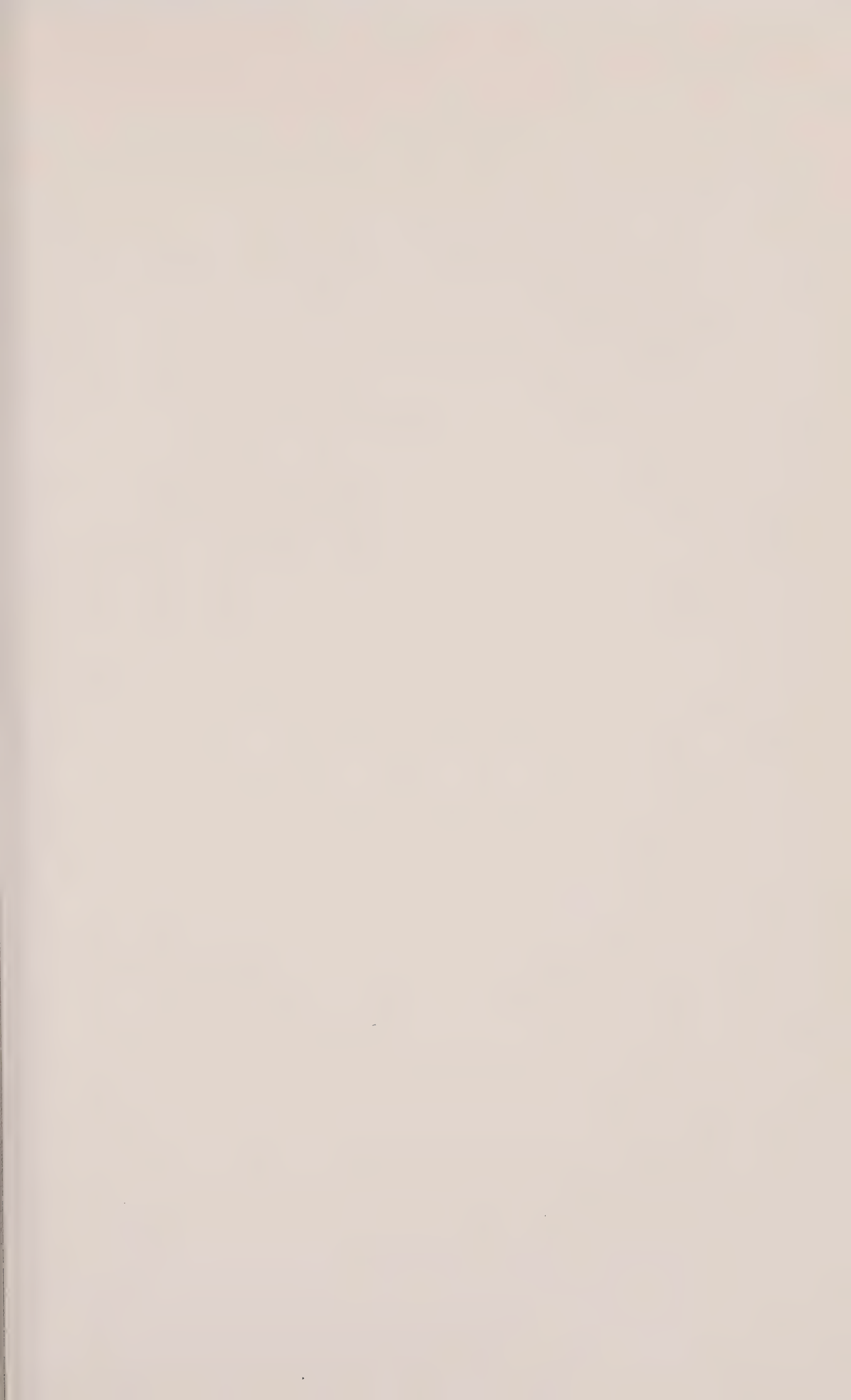
Fourth. MACKWORTH of Gnoll, co. Glamorgan.

Fifth. *Sable, three lions passant in pale argent*, for ENGLISH, of Eastergate.

In the quatrefoils is the date A.D. 1·8·5·9.

On the north-east side of the porch in a niche is a statuette of Queen Eadith, the wife of King Eadward, who was Lady of the Manor of Finedon, previous to the Conquest, similar to that on the Bell Inn in the same village.

The porch gives into the reception hall, which is a large and handsome apartment, with carved oak fire-place. On the right are the library and the great state drawing-room. On the left is the corridor leading to the main staircase, the study, the dining room, the drawing room and the boudoir. Adjoining the last named is the quaint little place known as "The Justice's Room," which contains much carved





Finedon Hall, Northamptonshire. The South-Western Front.

oak, including a fine mantelpiece, and communicates with a little outside shelter, in the courtyard, where in the old time the constable waited with his prisoner.

The main staircase has a wooden handrail, and well designed wrought iron balusters.

In the dining room there is a handsome carved oak mantelpiece, and on the panelling round the walls are sixteen plain shields, carved in relief, about four feet from the floor; the first described is on the right of the fireplace, and the others follow round the way of the sun.

First. *On a chevron between three pistols the like number of roses, on a canton a bend double engrailed charged with three annulets* for

Second. *Azure, a fleur-de-lis argent*, for DIGBY.

Third. *Argent, two chevronels between three martlets sable*, for TANFIELD, of Gayton.

Fourth. MULSO, of Finedon.

Fifth. *Gules, a lion rampant or, between four crosses patty vair*, for REASON, of Hampnet.

Sixth. DOLBEN, of Finedon.

Seventh. SHELDON, of Hampton Court.

Eighth. ENGLISH, of Eastergate.

Ninth. MACKWORTH.

Tenth. *Per pale gules and ermine two lions passant in pale or*, for MADDOCKS.

Eleventh. *Per chevron embattled argent and azure three eagles displayed counterchanged*, for

Twelfth. *Sable, a chevron between three bull's heads cabossed argent*, for SAUNDERS.

Thirteenth. *Gules, three chevronels argent*, for EVANS.

Fourteenth. *Argent, a wyvern's head erased vert, holding in his mouth a sinister hand couped at the wrist gules*, for MORGAN.

Fifteenth. *Azure, a chevron or between in chief two crosses patty fitchy and in base an annulet* for WIGTOFT, of Lincolnshire.

Sixteenth. *Azure, three quatre foils pierced, two and one,* for VINCENT, of Finedon.

Upstairs there are some twenty-four bed and four dressing rooms.

The great courtyard lies at the back of the house, and the buildings round this yard are also covered with inscriptions and symbols, in a very quaint manner.

On the bell tower is the Paschal Lamb, with banner, as in the front, and the date "1851." Beneath the small bell is the word "Hearken." Then come five openings or windows into the dovecot, with the legend, "Be ye harmless as doves." Beneath this again is a large three-light window made for beehives, with the words, "Honour the Queen." On the clock-face is the motto, "Cingit corona crucem," and in the corners :

VI	GE
LA	TE

and on either side shields bearing the Dolben and Mackworth arms.

There is a great tower in the north-east corner of the yard covered with inscriptions on three sides. On the south-west side in a scroll is the Mackworth motto, in Welsh :

GWELL ANGAU NA GYWILDD.

Below :

"Be of one mind,"

and below that :

"Stedfast in," and a figure at the angle, having the word "Faith" on a shield, and some words on a scroll beneath.

On the south-east side, in a scroll the Mackworth motto, in English :

BETTER DEATH THAN SHAME.

Below :

“Love as Brethren,”

and below that :

“Joyous through,” and a figure at the angle, having the word “Hope” on a shield.

And on a scroll beneath :

W. H. I. M. D. & F. M. D.

On the north-east side in a scroll some words.

Below :

“Live in Peace,”

and below that :

“Grounded in,” with a figure at the angle, having the word “Love” on a shield.

And on a scroll beneath :

“VICTORIA REGNANTE A.D. 1856.”

Adjoining the courtyard is the walled kitchen garden, which is entered from the south-east by very beautifully wrought iron gates.

On the western side of the Hall are charming pleasure gardens, in which are planted choice trees, with banks of herbaceous shrubs, and lawns and beautiful water gardens. The most interesting feature, however, is the avenue known as the Holly Walk, consisting of limetrees, enclosed by a holly hedge.

This is described by Morton in his “Natural History of Northamptonshire,” where, in writing of Finedon, otherwise Thingdon, he says that :

At the Honourable Sir *Gilbert Dolben's* handsome Seat at *Thingdon* is the *statlieft* Walk of Lime-Trees I have any where *feen*. 'Tis of due Breadth, and the Trees at due Distance for the forming a Shade. The Limes are guarded by Quack-fet Hedges, underneath which are Rows of Hollies, the hardieft of our Ever-Greens except

the Yew. The Walk is 540 Yards in Length on an Horizontal Level. I the rather mention this particular, because the Ground it is upon had formerly a Descent of no less than 14 Feet in the utmost Fall.*

An excellent description of the walk by Mr. R. G. Scriven is printed in the journal of the Northamptonshire Natural History Society.

Bridges says that, "Sir *Gilbert Dolben* lord of the manor hath here a very good mansion house."†

In 1849 it was said that "*Finedon Hall*, the seat of M. Dolben, Esq., is a spacious mansion, situate in a fine park, a little south of the village. The approach is through a long avenue of elm trees, and on the grounds is a lofty round tower of considerable taste and ornament."‡

Twenty-seven years later this account was amplified as follows: "*Finedon Hall*, the seat of Mrs. Dolben, is a spacious mansion, situate in a fine park, a little south of the village. The approach is through a long avenue of elm trees, and on the grounds is a lofty round tower of considerable taste and ornament. The ornamental grounds, comprising about ten acres, are handsomely laid out; their chief feature is a pinetum of considerable extent, containing a valuable collection of coniferous trees and shrubs, a magnificent triple avenue of limes, nearly half a mile in length, enclosed by a holly hedge and a fine sheet of water, the resort in the winter season of numerous flocks of wild fowl, which are objects of great attraction."¶

The old hall at Finedon was probably a very moderate sized Elizabethan mansion, of which the small rooms on the north-west side of the present building appear to be the only remaining portion. It is not, however, known who built this, though no doubt it was one of the members of the Mulso or Mulsho family. It may have been William Mulsho, who died in 1620, or it may have been his father.

* Page 485.

† Bridges's "Northamptonshire," Vol. II, page 256.

‡ Whellan's "Northamptonshire," 1847, page 841.

¶ Whellan's "Northamptonshire," 1874, page 752.

The pedigree of the Mulshos and Dolbens is as follows: The first of whom we hear was John Mulsho, who married Eleanor, daughter of Stukeley, of Stukeley, co. Huntingdon. His son was Robert Mulsho, who married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Cotton, of Connington, co. Huntingdon, esquire. He had a son Thomas, who married Margaret, daughter of William Digby, of Lubenham, co. Leicester, esquire. His third son was Robert Mulsho, who married Joan, the daughter and heir of Francis Vincent, of Finedon. His son was William Musho, who married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Cotton, of Connington, esquire, and who died in 1620. William had four children, three daughters, who died without leaving issue, and a son Robert, who married Elizabeth, the second daughter and co-heir of Robert Tanfield, of Gayton, co. Northampton, esquire, and died in 1619. His son was Tanfield Mulsho, who married Mary, daughter of Anthony Luther, of Miles, Kelvedon Hatch, co. Essex, esquire. Tanfield had two daughters and co-heirs, the eldest, Anne, who was born in 1662, and who married Gilbert Dolben, Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland, who was created a baronet April 1, 1704, and was for many years a member of Parliament. Sir Gilbert died October 22, 1722, and was buried at Finedon. Lady Dolben died in 1744, and was also buried at Finedon. The second daughter of Tanfield, Elizabeth, was born in 1663; she married John Dolben, who was member of Parliament for Liskeard, co. Cornwall, and died May 29, 1710, and was buried at Finedon: his wife died in 1736, and was also buried at Finedon. These brothers Dolben were the sons of John Dolben, who was born at Stanwick, co. Northampton, March 20, 1624. He took Holy Orders, and was appointed Archdeacon of London, Clerk of the Closet to Charles II and Dean of Westminster, consecrated Bishop of Rochester, and elected Archbishop of York in 1683. Died at Bishopthorp, April 11, 1686, and was buried in York Minster.

Sir Gilbert took one moiety of the Finedon estate, in right of his wife, and he purchased the other moiety from his brother, and thus became possessed of the whole

property. John Dolben left four daughters and two sons who died young. Sir Gilbert left one son, John, who was born February 12, 1683-4. He took Holy Orders and the degree of D.D., and was appointed Prebend of Durham. On the death of his father in 1722 he succeeded to the baronetcy. He married Elizabeth, second daughter of William Lord Digby. Sir John died November 20, 1756, and was buried at Finedon. He left five sons and three daughters. The eldest, William, was born January 26, 1727, he was member of Parliament for Northamptonshire for some years, and sheriff for the same county in 1760. He married Judith, daughter and heir of — English, of Eastergate, co. Sussex, esquire, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. After the death of his wife, January 3, 1771, he married Charlotte, the daughter of Gilbert Afflick, of Dalham Hall, co. Suffolk, esquire, and widow of John Scotchmer, by whom he had no issue. Sir William died March 20, 1814, leaving two sons, one of whom died an infant, and three daughters. The eldest son, John English Dolben, was born April 23, 1750, and succeeded as fourth baronet on the death of his father. He married Hannah, daughter of William Hallet, of Cannons, co. Middlesex, esquire, on October 26, 1779, by whom he had one son and five daughters. Sir John died September 26, 1837; and as he survived his only son, the title became extinct. This son, William Somerset Dolben, was born July 22, 1780, and married Frances, the daughter of Captain Walter Saunders, by whom he had three daughters, Anne Julia, Ellen, who died young, and Frances, who married William Harcourt Isham Mackworth. On his marriage Mr. Mackworth took the additional name of Dolben. He died November 2, 1872, and Mrs. Mackworth Dolben died March 17, 1892. There were three sons and one daughter of this marriage. The daughter, Miss Ellen Mackworth Dolben, who was Lady of the Manor of Finedon, and lived at the Hall, until February 2, 1912, when she passed away to the great regret of all who had the privilege of knowing her.

After her death the whole estate was sold by auction on

June 28, 1912. The Hall and grounds were purchased by Mrs. Maskew, the present owner.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Humphrey Mackworth Paul, for the loan of the Dolben pedigree, to the Rev. H. Isham Longden, Mr. S. G. Stopford Sackville, Mr. R. G. Scriven, Mrs. Maskew, and others for assistance in compiling these notes.
ED.

210.—GLIMPSES OF KETTERING IN THE SIXTEENTH AND
SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

BY C. WISE.

Ninth Series.

(Continued from page 142.)

NO rolls of courts held for the Royal Manor of Kettering in the year 1605 have yet come to light. That year, which has become memorable as the year of the "Gunpowder Plot," must have been full of anxiety for Sir Edward Watson, as his wife's family was so deeply implicated in that plot, and especially on account of the King having, so short a time before the projected attempt upon his life, paid a friendly visit to Sir Edward (see the last series).

It is regrettable that there are so many breaks in the series of the court rolls of the two Kettering manors. The author proposes later to offer some remarks upon the frequent occurrence of these gaps, when he hopes to throw some light upon the apparent loss of so many of these documents.

Having placed before the reader a full translation of two rolls, and thus shown the form in which these records were kept, it will be sufficient to condense the translation of the rolls which are to follow, but in the case of important "surrenders" and others matters of local historical interest, full translations will still be given. The following is a

condensed translation of the roll of the court of the Royal Manor held on April 2, 1606:

The list of the Homagium, or jury, was the same as that of the last two courts recorded. The Bread Tasters were the same, and so were the people who broke the assize of bread, except R. Pineder and J. Merytoun, whose names are not on this list of offenders, the number is the same, for John Meadows and G. Cliston figure in this list.

The Ale Tasters this time were H. Castledine and Alex. Sherd, and they presented all the old offenders except G. Pineder and Eliz. Greves. On the other hand, nine new transgressors against the assize of ale were presented, i.e., Ed. Drurie, Hugh Cave, Geo. Boothe, Alice Meadows, Maria Satesford, Ed. Cave, Tho. Croley and Maria Dalby.

Two new Provision Tasters appeared at this court, i.e., F. Wallis and J. Leache, who, it will be seen, were elected to that office October 3, 1604. All the old offending butchers except T. Moore, who was dead, were again presented, with the addition of Tho. Harbert, W. Bamford and Silbye.

Of offending fishmongers the following names are not in this list. W. Rowlat, J. Yarner, J. Claye, W. Smythe, and one is glad to miss Widow Eyeland's name, but, unfortunately, another widow, Widow Ingram, is still on, and one fresh offender is added, Robert Dalby.

The new constables, Wm. Capurn and Ed. Sparow, report that all is well.

The same four Field Searchers report three stray sheep, valued respectively at 16d., 2s. and (this a "hogrill") 20d. This last "had been proclaimed according to the statute."

The old Leather Searchers report all well, as also does the old Hayward.

The complaints were Tho. Cox versus H. Castledyne, debt 18d., and Ed. Pittyvere versus R. Drawater, debt 5s.

The Great Inquest, or jury, was composed of the same men as on the last occasion with the exception of Henry Roe,

whose name does not appear. After certifying that the deciners and other officers of the Court have "well and faithfully," discharged their duties, they proceed to present that John Dixon has incurred a fine because John Corkins, his tenant, is a common breaker of hedges, therefore the said John Dixon loses (has to pay) the fine fixed (for that offence).

Richard Palmer has incurred a fine because Nicholas Palmer, his tenant, is a common breaker of hedges, therefore the said Richard loses the fine fixed (in each of these cases the fine was 12d.), and that Christopher Hitchcock has incurred a fine in that he has not carried away his manure, according to the fine fixed (fine 3s. 4d.), and that John Dyson has transgressed in that he refused to watch (or guard) a certain stranger suspected to be the murderer of one William Sargion, as he was ordered by the constable to do. Therefore, with the assent of the jury, this court fined him 10s., and that William Page, of Wellingborow, assaulted Edward lately servant of Richard Smithe, deceased, and drew blood from him, against the peace, etc. And that the same Richard Page assaulted John Meadows and drew blood from him, etc. And that George Lane, of Higham ferers, assaulted John Askew and drew blood from him, etc. And that Richard Astill assaulted Everard Hooke and drew blood &c (no fines are marked over the names of these pugnacious men, but that is probably an omission on the part of the clerk, whose handwriting exhibits signs of his having been a good deal agitated when making these entries).

Affeerers	{ Henry Fisser	Sworn.
	{ Mark Hasslewood	

At this court it was found by the Homagium that Hugh Cave and Thomazina, his wife (the said Thomazina only was examined before the steward) had surrendered into the hands of our lord the king, out of the court, by Henry Page, one of the deciners there, a little shop adjoining the messuage or tenement of one William Bullock in the common market-place in Kettering to the use of Richard

White & his assigns to whom the King, by his steward, granted possession, to have and to hold by the said Richard White and his assigns for and during the term and to the end of five years, commencing after the end of a term of years contained and specified in a surrender and copy of Court Roll made by the said Hugh to one Edward Brice by a fine dated 29th March in the 44th year of the reign of Elizabeth lately Queen of England, now defunct, &c., &c. Quit rent 1d. per ann. Amount of fine not stated.

At this court it was found by the Homage that Peter Nawle, outside the Court, by Henry Page, one of the deciners there, surrendered into the King's hands a tenement with appurtenances, situated in Dykars Lane in Kettering, between the tenement of William Hasselwood on the east, and the tenement of William Barnes on the west, to the use of Cecilia Nawle, daughter of the said Peter, her heirs, &c., to whom our lord the King by his steward granted possession. To have &c. at the will of the lord, etc. Annual rent and fine not stated.

At the same court it was found by the Homagium that Edward Rowley, outside the Court, by Roland Lawford, one of the decimers, surrendered into the hands of our lord the King, a cottage with appurtenances in Kettering situated between the tenements of Aluered Sherd on the south, and the tenement of Thomas Hurleston on the north, to the use of Aluered Richards, his heirs, &c. To whom our lord the King, by his steward, granted possession. To have, &c., at the will of the lord, &c. Annual quit rent 8d., fine not stated.

At the same court it was found by the Homage that John Harteshorne, outside the Court, by Stephen Yorke, one of the deciners, had surrendered into the hands of our lord the King, the third part of a certain barn, called Bulls (or Butts?) Barn, with the appurtenances, situated in Newland, between the cottage of John Weston on the north, and the tenement of George Brine on the south, to the use of John Harteshorne, son of the aforesaid John Harteshorne, during

the term of the natural life of John, the son, the remainder thereof (of the term?) to Alice Harteshorne, daughter of the said John Harteshorne, senr., to whom the King, by his steward, granted possession, &c., &c. Quit rent 6d. per annum. Fine not stated.

At the same court it was found by the Homagium that William Masser, outside the court, by Richard Hornit, one of the deciners, had surrendered into the hands of our lord, the King, a cottage with appurtenances situated in Newland, in Kettering aforesaid, between the cottage of George Nuns on the north and the cottage of Richard Harteshorne on the south to the use of Agnes Masser, wife of the said William Masser, for and during the term of the natural life of the said Agnes, if this same Agnes so long remains unmarried, and chaste in her widowhood. And after the death, or marriage of the said Agnes, whichsoever shall first happen, then to the use of William Masser, son of the aforesaid William Masser, his heirs, &c., of the same William Masser, the son. To whom our lord the King by his steward, granted possession, to have, &c., &c. Quit rent 6d. Fine not stated.

At the same court it was found by the Homagium that Elizabeth Hide, who held of our lord the King, to herself and her heirs, &c., at the will of the lord the King, according to the custom of the said manor, the middle ("medietatem") or half of a cottage with appurtenances situated in a certain lane in Kettering, called "The Mylne Lane," died so seized since the last Court. And that William Hyde is her son and next heir, and is of the age of eighteen years. Which said William being present here in court, asked to be admitted tenant to the said middle, or half cottage, with appurtenances. To whom our lord the King, by his steward, granted possession, &c. Quit rent 11d. per annum. Fine not stated.

At the same court it was found by the Homagium that Thomas Park who held of our lord the King, for himself and his heirs, &c., &c., a cottage with appurtenances, in the High Street ("alto strato" in the original) in Kettering aforesaid, now in the occupation of Katherine Park, widow,

relict of the aforesaid Thomas, extending towards the common bakehouse there, died so seized since the last court, and that Christopher Park is his son and next heir, and is of the age of six years. And concerning the custody as well of the said Christopher, as of the said cottage, the jury commit it to the said Katherine Park as his nearest friend, until the said Christopher shall have completed the fourteenth year of his age. And she is to render an account of the profits (of the cottage) to this court until he attains his fourteenth year, &c., &c.

Fines Fixed—1 Imprimis yt is ordayned that no man shall let any kyne Commons but from Mayedaie vntill Lam'as, and that but according to the number of ffyve for a yard Lande upon paine of euery one in default to forfeit 10s.

2. Item yt is ordeyned that Edmund Speede shall remove his vndernten't before the feast of S. Phillip and Jacob (so in original) th' apostles commonly called Mayedaie now next ensuing upon paine of 10s.

3. Item yt is ordeyned that all the Jurie shalbee ready and come forthe on Good ffrydaie next to sett Merestones, vpon paine of euery of them in default to forfeit 10s.

4. Item that William Capurne shall before the feast of Easter next coming suffycientlie mak and amen'd the ffence between hym and William Cave upon paine of 10s.

5. Item that the inhabitants of Kettering shall clense and carry awaye the Wassyn lying in the Market street and corner street there before the Thursedaie before the feast of Easter next upon paine of every husbandman in default to forfeit 10s. and every cottager in like default 3s. 4d.—“The Kettering Guardian,” March 8, 1901.

Tenth Series.

The next record is of a Court held March 23, 1607, nearly twelve months after that noticed in the last series. As these courts were usually held twice in each year, the probability is that the roll of one court has disappeared, a loss to be

deplored, but one which has been found to be common to almost all manorial records of the time of the Stuarts.

The roll now under consideration is in a worse state of preservation than any of this series which have yet passed under my hand. Portions of it appear to have been eaten either by mice, or by insects; and it feels, when handled, as if it would crumble away under the touch. It is, therefore, rather difficult to decipher in places. The names of the eleven men composing the Homager, or jury, are the same as those in all the preceding rolls, and they presented Sir Eusebius Isham and Edward Baron, gent, as their predecessors had done. The Bread Tasters are the same, but there is a slight change in their presentments. The following names are not in the list of those who had broken the assize of bread: G. Cliston and Hen. Meadows.

The fines varied from sixpence to eightpence.

The Ale Tasters were as before, but the list of offenders against the assize of ale is shorter. Maria Dalby, K. Cave, Hugh Croly, Ed. Cave, Al. Capurne, Al. Diggles and El. Silby were not presented, but Hen. Cave, junior, was added to the list of culprits.

The two old Provision Tasters, F. Wallis and J. Leache, were still in office, and presented the same offending butchers except R. Clarke and R. Pall; and six fishmongers and the same six chandlers as before.

The acting constables were Fra. Roe and H. Cave, who presented that John Hullon assaulted William West, and drew blood, &c. The novel feature connected with this and the following cases of assault is that the person assaulted was fined as well as his assailant, but much less heavily. Probably in these cases the jury found that the assailant was provoked to make the assault, and hence the fine on the man assailed as well. Hullon was fined 3s. 4d. and West 8d. John Higgins was fined 3s. 4d. for assaulting Henry Hames, who was fined 6d. Edward Staples was fined 3s. 4d. for assaulting Robert Richards, who had to pay 6d., while in the next case this same Robert Richards was

mulcted in the sum of 3s. 4d. for assaulting Katherine Jurden, the wife of John Jurden. She, for a wonder, does not seem to have been thought deserving of punishment for no fine is marked against her name. There appears to have been a general upstir amongst certain Kettering men at this time. John Fisher and Robert Dalby were elected constables.

Three of the old Field Searchers are still on the list, but R. Drawater was replaced by Ed. Sparow. These report that a heifer ("juvenca"), which strayed into the Manor from without, about the twentieth day of November last, and was proclaimed according to the statute, remains in the custody of the bailiff, and is valued at 20s. Beyond this all is well.

The old leather searchers and the old hayward report all well. And there are no complaints ("querela") before this court.

In the great inquest, Francis Roe took the place of Henry Roe, and Henry Cave replaced W. Capurne. They found that all the officers had faithfully performed their duties. They also found that William Bullock had transgressed by allowing his four cows to lie and feed in different fields there (fined 4d.).

And that William Gyl, a common butcher there, had sold meat unfit for food ("insalubrem"), to wit, "Bief, mutton, and messeld pork," to the injury of the subjects of the said lord the King. Therefore he is at the mercy, &c. Fined 5s. And that William Pye is a common butcher and sold meat unfit for food there, to wit, "rotten mutton," to the injury of the subjects of the said lord the King. Therefore, &c. Fine 2s. 6d. And that Prentice, of Wellingborow, is a common butcher there and sold meat unfit for food there, to wit, "rotten mutton," to the injury of the subjects of the said lord the King. Therefore, &c. Fine 2s. 6d. Beyond this all is well.

Affeerers { Edward Sparow } sworn.
 { William ffisher }

At this court it was found that William Smythe, son of Stephen Smythe, defunct, who held of our lord the King for himself, his heirs, &c., by copy of court roll, at the will, &c., a cottage with appurtenances in Newland, between the tenement of Richard Picheley on the south, and the tenement of George Symons on the north, and also a pasture ("leasuram") pertaining to the said cottage, died so seized since the last court, and that John Smythe is his brother, and next heir, and is of full age, and more (here this entry stops abruptly, but in the margin is written this note in English "enter his admission").

At the same court it was found by the Homage that Christopher Bryan and Helena his wife, outside the court by ffrancis ffevour, one of the deciners, surrendered into the hands of our lord the King a cottage with appurtenances, situated in Newland, and also all that "the Tyegrasse" of one quarter-acre of land and (this passage is unreadable) together with a portion ("dolam") of meadow lying in Lamports Holme to the use of Richard (the remainder of this surrender cannot be deciphered).

(Here follows another surrender, apparently by one Thomas Hurleston, but what he surrendered, and to whose use cannot be made out.)

At the same court it was found by the Homage that Morris Wright and Alice, his wife (which Alice alone appeared before the steward) outside the court had surrendered into the hands of our lord the King, by Henry Page, one of the desiners there, a cottage with the appurtenances in Kettering beforesaid, lying and being between the tenement of Henry Belcher on the south, and the tenement of Aluered Cave (lately in the tenancy of Widow Cave) on the north, and also a close of pasture adjoining in a certain lane called "the Myllne Lane" between the land of Edmund Sawyer, gentleman, on the east, and the land of Thomas Warner on the west, likewise five acres of land situated upon Bromehill, with the appurtenances, to the use of Robert Daulbye and his assigns. To whom the lord the King granted the said cottage, &c. To have and to hold,

&c., after the end of the term of years for which Edward Barnes now has the tenure of the same. The quit rent 3s. 5¼d.

To the same court came Edward Sparow, in his own person, and here in open court surrendered into the hands of our lord the King one messuage and one virgate of arable land with appurtenances in Kettering lately in the tenure or occupation of the said Edward to the use of Richard Mason and his heirs. To whom the lord by his steward granted possession. To have and to hold the said messuage and virgate of arable land, &c., to the said Richard Mason, &c., from the feast S^t. Michael the Archangel last past before the date of this Court, for and during the term of three years from thence, next following, at the will of our lord the King, &c., &c.

The following were the fixed fines :

1. Imprimis yt is ordeyned that all the Beckes, com'on dreynes and water courses shalbee scowed betwene this and Mayedaie next upon paine of euery one in default to forfeit 10s.

2. Item that bothe the Juries shall come forthe vpon Thursdaie in Easter week next cominge to sett oute mearestones vpon paine of euery one in default to forfeit 10s.

3. Item, that no messuage having Lande taken from them wch sometye have bene belonginge to the same shall keepe any cattell vpon the com'on for the same, vpon paine of euery one in default to forfeit 10s.

4. Item that non that are com'oners vpon the linkes shall from henceforthe at eny tyme cut any ffurres or Brakes and carry them awaye vpon paine of euery one in default to forfeit 10s.

5. Item that Richard Bryne shall remoove his Dungehill lying against Thomas Barnes his wall before whitsondaye nexte, and hereafter Laye it no more there vpon paine to forfeit 10s.

6. Item that will'm whitehedd shall not keepe vp his water

to the drowning of the medowe in Kettering vpon paine to forfeit for euery tyme so doing 10s.

7. Item that Robert Rogers shall remoove his Leanetoo adioyninge to his house standinge in the streete before Mid-somer next coming vpon paine to forfeit 3s. 4d.

8. Item that no man that hathe any Land shall putt any Cattell vpon the Linckes or in the feelds for a Cottage more than his Com'on after the rate of his Lande will extend. And that no man shall lett his Com'on vpon the Linckes, yf he haue no Cattell of his owne to put on vpon paine to forfeit for euery defaulte 10s.

As we are just now in the midst of the excitement of choosing members for our county councils, our district and urban councils, our parish councils and other bodies which the legislature has, within the last quarter of a century, set up for the purpose of local self-government, the reader may find it interesting to compare the method of managing local affairs three centuries ago, with our present methods. He may be assisted in making this comparison by referring to the ten series of court rolls already placed before him.

He will gather from them that our village forefathers had much greater responsibilities cast upon them than we have. They were responsible for the supply of wholesome food, and could regulate the price at which it was sold. We have seen how they kept a watch upon quarrelsome folk, upon those who created a nuisance, upon trespassers, upon those who allowed their buildings to fall into decay, to the public danger, or who neglected to "scour" his drains, and how they settled small money-disputes. They could dictate to a man where he must grind his corn and bake his bread.

They were also empowered to punish notorious "scolds" by committing them to the parish stocks, or by causing them to be ducked in the brook. Happily Kettering does not seem, during the years recorded in the foregoing rolls, to have produced a lady whose tongue brought her into either of these unpleasant predicaments. They could also fine, or otherwise punish, men who played at certain forbidden

games; but here again these Kettering rolls have not furnished us with an instance of the enforcement of this power.

The court rolls of Rockingham Manor, extending from the reign of Henry VII to quite modern times, are the fullest the present writer has seen of examples of the exercise of the varied, and singular powers possessed by the ancient court leets. They record instances of offenders confined in the stocks, of persons ducked and of others contumeliously hooted out of the parish. They present some curious pictures of village life in the time of the Tudors and of the Stuarts.—“The Kettering Guardian,” March 15, 1901.

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211.—DOVECOT AT COSGROVE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE dovecot at Cosgrove stands within the grounds, and to the north-west of the Hall, previously described.*

This little building is entirely constructed of local limestone. It measures at the ground level nineteen feet, eight inches, by eighteen feet. The height to the eaves is fourteen feet, and above them the roof rises for about ten feet; the lantern, which is quite open and covered with lead being about four feet high. The roof used to be covered with red tiles, but it is now slated. The doorway is on the north side and is four feet, six inches in height and three feet, two inches in width. The door itself appears to be original, and the upper hinge of wrought iron still remains. The walls are two feet, ten inches in thickness at the base, and slightly taper. Inside there are some 540 nests, and a good many pigeons are still kept in the building.

ED.

* Page 129.



Photograph by

John Beasley.

Dovecot, Cosgrove Hall, Northamptonshire.

To face page 180.

212.—TRADESMEN'S TOKENS AND TOWN PIECES ISSUED
IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

A MAJORITY of my readers are probably acquainted with the curious and interesting pieces of currency issued in the seventeenth century, and commonly known as "tokens."

All students of folk-lore and superstitions, are familiar with the term, "token," the literal meaning of which is "a sign," but the origin of the term in its numismatic sense is somewhat obscure. That these pieces were known as tokens at the time of their issue is certain, for they are so described in several tracts printed about the middle of the seventeenth century.

It is possible that the term had its origin in its numismatic sense, for we find the following passage in a tract published during the Great Plague of London, in 1665-6: "Ye spotts or *tokens* w^{ch} most generally are forerunn^rs of certain death, doe more generally this yeare than formerly, appeare in divers parts of the body, formerly usually and allmost onely to be found upon ye region of the heart and liver, or the brest, or agst it on the backe; but now on ye necke, face, armes, almost anywhere as well as there; sometimes as broad as farthings, *therefore called tokens*, sometimes this yeare as broad as an halfecrown; sometimes smaller," etc.

The study of our English tokens is admittedly one of interest and utility, for while their near relatives, regal coins, tell us of cities and princes, these humble tokens have an interest of their own, for "issued by the people, they tell of the people, and become imperishable records of that most important estate of the realm. They indicate to us their occupations and their skill, their customs and modes of life, their guilds and trade companies, their habits and sentiments, their trades, their costumes, their towns, their families and their homes."

John Evelyn, writing in 1697, says :

The tokens which every tavern and tippling-house in the days of anarchy amongst us presumed to stamp and utter for immediate exchange as they were passable throughout the neighbourhood, which, though seldom reaching further than the next street or two, may happily in after-time come to exercise and busie the learned critic what they should signify, and fill volumes with their conjectures, as I am persuaded, several as arrant trifles have done.

This somewhat disparaging prophecy has been fulfilled in our day, as has also that of Dr. Taylor Coombe, who says :

Though at present no high value be set upon English town-pieces and Tradesmen's Tokens by men of learning, a time will come when these coins will be as much esteemed in this country as the Town-pieces of the Greeks.

Pinkerton, on the other hand, speaks most scornfully of these tokens, as well as of the collectors of them. In his "Essay on Medals," he assures us that :

These town pieces and tradesmen's tokens are collected by some antiquaries with an avidity truly puerile. I will venture to say, he continues, that their workmanship is always utterly contemptible, and that not one purpose of taste, information, or curiosity, can be drawn from them. It need hardly be added that they are recommended to the supreme scorn of the reader, who may justly regard the studying or collecting them, along with the admiration of counters, as beneath any man of taste.

In spite of Pinkerton's dictum, the study of this branch of British numismatics has many devotees, and the writer ventures to assert that these small pieces are of the highest interest to the genealogist and the antiquary; and more especially to those interested in a particular county or district. To the student of topography, they are a considerable source of information, and their assistance is often sought in elucidating some topographical problem.

Small pieces in copper and in tin were coined by the Britons before the Roman invasion, and when Britain had become firmly established as a Roman province, a mint was opened in London, from which small copper coins were issued. The Anglo-Saxon kings did not issue copper coins

in southern Britain; small pieces known as "stycæ" were, however, issued by several kings of Northumbria and Archbishops of York, but from the ninth century down to the reign of James I, the regal small currency of this country consisted entirely of silver. Previously to the reign of Edward I, dies for pennies only were used; halfpence and farthings being formed by cutting the pence into halves and quarters. Round halfpennies and farthings were first issued in the reign of Edward I, and in that of Elizabeth an attempt was made to meet the demand for small change by the coinage of pieces of the value of three-halfpence, and three-farthings. In spite of this coinage the demand for small change continued, and in 1601 a proposal was made for the issue of a copper currency; pattern pieces were struck and a proclamation drawn up, but nothing further came of the project.

From early times the want of small copper change had been keenly felt by the poor, who in their transactions with the trader for necessities of life were greatly defrauded. To meet this demand, large quantities of foreign brass and copper coins were imported by the traders; and in addition, further quantities were introduced by ecclesiastical authorities, who used them for the purpose of giving alms. These pieces were known as black money, galley halfpence, brabants, crokards, doitkins, pollards, suskines, staldings, tournois, etc. Against the circulation of this base currency, severe edicts were issued by several of our monarchs during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. During the sixteenth century, and the early part of the seventeenth, a large series of leaden tokens was put into circulation by small tradesmen in various parts of the country. These pieces, which are very crude in design and execution, often bear devices which are of considerable interest to the antiquary. They include coats of arms, heraldic devices, persons wearing the costume of the period, a bishop in the act of giving the benediction, etc., while others simply bear the initials of the issuers. In the second quarter of the seventeenth century a few leaden tokens bore the name of the issuer, and in some cases were dated. In 1594, Queen Elizabeth granted a

licence to the city of Bristol to issue farthing tokens, and these pieces, which are undated and bear a ship on one side and "C. B." for *Civitas Bristol* on the other, are found in both copper and lead.

In 1613, James I issued a patent to certain favourites, for a pecuniary consideration, to strike farthings in copper. This patent was in force during his reign, and on the accession of Charles I was renewed and continued until 1644, when the tokens were cried down by order of Parliament. The farthings issued under it, which were nicknamed "Harringtons" from the name of the original patentee, excited everywhere unequivocal indignation, and were generally refused on account of their utter worthlessness. Soon after the suppression of the Harrington tokens, small change again became scarce, and in 1648 commenced the familiar series so well known to collectors as "seventeenth century tokens." The quantity of tokens issued in 1648 and 1649 was comparatively small, but their numbers increased enormously until 1666-7, after which they gradually decreased until their final extinction (with a few exceptions) in 1672. To such enormous proportions did this series extend, that 12,722 varieties have been described and published; of which 3,543 were issued in London; 779 in Ireland (where they were continued until 1679); one in Scotland, and two in the Isle of Man. In addition to these figures, there are known to collectors, several hundreds of unpublished varieties. Nearly every known trade is represented on these tokens, including one which the tokens themselves had brought into existence, viz., that of "changer of farthings." They were issued for pence, halfpence and farthings, and are generally circular, but some are square, lozenge-shaped, heart-shaped and octagonal. They usually bear on one side the name of the issuer, together with some indication of his trade, or, in the case of an inn-keeper, the sign of the inn; and on the other side, the name of the town or village in which he resided, together with his initials, or a statement of the value for which the token was issued.

Such names as Anchor, Legg, Key, Salmon, Tower, etc., are sometimes accompanied by a representation of the fami-

liar object forming a rebus on the name; for instance, the farthing issued by Anchor Willdinge, of Northampton. An occasional reference occurs to well-known characters of this and earlier periods, as, for instance, Will Somers, a Northamptonshire worthy, and jester to King Henry VIII.

Tokens issued by the local governing authorities are termed town pieces, and there was considerable diversity of custom as to the special officials in whose name they were issued, or whose names they bore; these include the portreeve, churchwardens, the mayor, mayor and aldermen, the corporation, the sword bearer, the overseers, the bailiffs, the high bailiff, the constables, chamberlain, the feoffees, the treasurer, etc.

In 1659, Thomas Violet presented a petition to Richard Cromwell praying a patent in trust for the issuing of a farthing for the use of the public. This petition sets forth:

That there are many frauds and deceits daily practised by diverse petty retailing tradesmen, chapmen, and others, in making and uttering farthing tokens of their own stamping; almost every petty retailing tradesman putting forth a several farthing token not valuable, without any license: some of pewter, tinne, lead, brass, and some of copper, according to every man's fancy, who make their own farthing tokens. Great numbers of these retailing tradesmen break, others remove themselves from one place to another, and many of them die insolvent; and their farthing tokens thus unduly uttered, being not valuable, one of them not being worth in value the sixth part of a farthing, and some of their farthing tokens not worth the twentieth part of a farthing, the people of the nation (especially the poorer sort) are daily cheated and cozened by these indirect practices, etc.

It is probable that in many cases the issuers held their own dies, and that travelling coiners called upon them at intervals and struck off their tokens as required; in other cases the issuers possessed a press and struck their own tokens, as suggested in Violet's petition. In "The Gentleman's Magazine," Vol. XXVII, page 499, there is an account of the discovery of a token press and dies, which were used by Edward Wood, and his son Richard, of Chesterfield; they were found in their house after the death of Edward, the son of the last-named Richard. The dies were cut on two small pieces of steel, each welded on a larger block of

iron. The press consisted of "four pieces of good oak, not less than four inches thick, very strongly dovetailed together. In the upper cross-piece was fixed an iron box and screw, on the bottom of which was one of the dies, whilst the other was received into a square hole in the bottom cross-piece, where it lay as in a bed. The screw was wrought by hand, in the manner of a capstan, by means of four handles, each about nine inches long."

The illegality of the issue of these tokens was acknowledged, yet they continued to be issued in large numbers year after year; occasionally action was taken against those who coined them on behalf of the actual issuer, or against the issuers themselves; for instance, it is recorded in the State papers that :

On 14th March, 1649-50, Rich. Johnson, John Corbet, Wm. Tavener and David Ramage, Moneyers of the Mint in the Tower, seized tools belonging to Reeves in White Cross Street, used in making copper farthings unlicenced, which if made at all, should be done in the Tower.

In 1669 the city of Norwich had a pardon granted them for all transgressions in general, and in particular for their coining of halfpence and farthings, by which they had forfeited their charter.

WILLIAM C. WELLS.

(To be continued.)

132.—DR. SWAN AND HIS NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FRIENDS.

(Continued from page 157.)

"PAGE 206.

"No. 15.

"From Dr. Stonhouse.

"Augt. 9, 1745.

"Dear ——

"I never write any letters with so much pleasure as I do those to you, not only on account of my great affection for you, & desire of communicating my own, as well as receiving your sentiments—but because I am quite unconstrain'd both in my Diction & Kalography.

"You tell me you like Montaigne—that's no news—I was well a/sur'd in my own mind of that, else w^d. not have given you y^e. book.—However he has his faults—for you must know He was a man and Humanum est errare. I speak fair to all, & trust none—I see no affronts—unle/s very gro/s—& then behave with a *calm* dignity. I am naturally vindictive, yet as a Xtian, I chuse to suffer in silence, & po/se/s my soul in quiet, and I have the pleasure by this *remarkable* alteration in my conduct to see all my groveling enemies at their ne plus ultra—quite gravelled. I am a different creature to their confusion as well as astonishment. They see that I have learn'd y^e. world & myself—that I KNOW them for rascals, & that I am determin'd to treat them as such with great complaisance—ever the artifice of the wise to keep fools at a distance. I am gravely chearful with all—familiar with none.

"I hate pains—I like to write alamode de Montaigne with^t. order or studied expre/sions—My thoughts strike at a heat my eager words—like sparks from a glowing iron struck by the Smith's hammer. Poetry is more my genius, but I have long check'd all sallies that way. I love to read Horace or Casimir—but Juvenal is MYSELF—Semper ego auditor tantum? Nunquamne reponam? was wrote by me.

There is my natural FIRE in y^t. Line—which I now *wisely* endeavour to stifle. For I refrain from reading or thinking of Juvenal—and am thumbing over Casimir He lies close in my pocket. I draw him out now and then on the road, and get a stanza by heart, as I trot along. You see I am turn'd downright Montaignist, and talk of myself & why should not I? This makes the difference between writing to Friends & Criticks. I don't write in the character of Physician to the County Hospital, & endeavour by pointed & polish'd sentences to be cautious of a reputation in some measure dependant on every stroke of my pen—no, I write like a poor honest mortal, conscious of his imperfections, not afraid to own them—& striving by little & little to amend them. Prithee read Casimir, he well deserves it. I wrote comments on him when I was a school-boy, which makes me love him perhaps y^e. more heartily now. Seed's Sermons I have *actually* bought, & like them much. But I think (remember these are only my *private* sentiments on a transitory perusal—not the result of my deliberate judgment) He AFFECTS to be florid—is too much so—that is he has not strength of geniusequal to his labour'd floridne/s—I can't expre/s my sentiments to you Dr. Swan. I conceive an Idea of him not easily communicable. His writings are like the palace at Versailles—the very leads which cover the roof are gilded wth. gold. He has an affected profusion of elegance. He is all flowers, except here & there a staring thistle—dazzles y^r. eye, or offends it gro/sly—y^e. simile of the staring thistle expre/ses it. Again in his argumentative part—He is sometimes too dry, or I should rather say strain'd. This I expre/s by thistle, a downright Northumberland man—I can't expre/s my Ideas. However upon y^e. whole I join i/sue with you. He is one of the most elegant preachers of the age. His works please me prodigiously, & I would not be with^t. them for double their price.—

“Non ego PAUCIS offender maculis.

“I shall never spare any book, becuse *recommended* by you, & I hope you never will, because hinted to you as a good book by me—for then our correspondence would be

compliment. We are both liable to be mistaken—but let us express our sentiments openly with^t the least reserve. I am no more angry with you for differing from me, than I am because your face is not like mine, or the colour of y^r hair.

“Swift’s Sermons have nothing extraordinary in them, but his Sermon on the Trinity, considering y^e subject, is prudent & proper: (the best I ever read on y^t head) which is more than can be said of the generality of Sermons on that topick. Pray see Dodwell’s on that subject—I don’t like it as well as Swift’s tho’ ’tis cry’d up ad astra, & is indeed infinitely superior to anything ever publish’d on y^e Rigid Orthodox side of y^e question, at least that I have seen. He is y^e most celebrated Preacher *now* in y^e university of Oxford, & Fellow of Trinity College. His Sermon on *rational* faith is SUPERLATIVELY fine; it quite charm’d me. I forgot to recommend *strongly* to you a little 6^d. pamphlet call’d *Plain reasons for being a Xtian*, a godlike performance, arguments close & clear. Dr. Doddridge’s *rise & progress of religion* &c. is really a very valuable book; but must not be read with a Critick’s eye. It suits good Xtians who mean well, & is excellent in its kind. We have nothing of that nature ever yet wrote.

“I won’t hear a word of Heister set ab^t. at my persuasion—I solemnly declare I desire no such thing, farther than you may think it MAY BE made a STAPLE book for Tyro’s at the hospital—consequently it will repay you, & be of great use to the hospitals. I know something of that nature is wanted—Shaw is not the thing—Heister has cla/s’d his diseases prettily, & wth. proper decorations would be a very eligible common place for a Tyro, tho’ the book might bear no great character among the Barbati. I *never* will be at the *trouble* to be an author—I am like a girl disappointed in love, resolv’d to be an old maid—Now & then a few papers of my random thoughts in the Mag. where I can hear y^e world’s censures, & smile conceal’d. I w’d not give a farthing for Fame NOW.

“I lately read Fleetwood’s *Relative Duties* 8vo. 4s upon my word an admirable performance sine culpa. Bentham’s

Sermon on y^e. Connection between Immorality and Irreligion you shall read. He preach'd it wth. uncommon applause before y^e. University of Oxf^d.—I know the man—and he is remarkable for his Modesty & Ingenuity—clearne/s & spirit.

“L^d. Hallifax has sent me a fine side of venison—I *long* for y^r. company—only us & our wives quite snug.

“You have been pleas'd to expre/s y^r. self towards me in the most affectionate manner, to all which I shall only say.

“I am sincerely y^r. FRIEND, & shall endeavour always to act according to the *true* meaning of that word, as far as my abilities, or circumstances will reasonably permit me.

“Pray Dr. Swan what do you think of the separate state between Death & the resurrection? L^d. Hallifax (a worthy & the most sensible of men) thinks it the only fault of the Xtian religion that 'tis obscure on this important point.

“Your's affectionately.”

“PAGE 206.

“No. 15. From Dr. Stonhouse.

“Aug^t. 20, 1745.

“Dear Doctor.

“You see I don't stand upon forms with you of answering letters regularly, & therefore write to you again, tho' you have not *as yet* answer'd my last.

“You must know that I have been confin'd to my bed with an Erysipelatous eruption, & greatly disorder'd in my head, & stomach, nor am I as yet got abroad being under a course of physick. This disorder, tho' trifling, gave me many serious thoughts of the folly of Mankind in trusting to a death-bed repentance. I was then unable even to ask for necessities—very unwilling to open my lips—affected at the least noise—and greatly confus'd. Ala/s! Dear Doctor. Is

this a time for a man to make his peace wth. God? I was incapable of uttering a prayer—farther than a mental ejaculation. What fine WILLS must be made at such a time? Can any man be so mad as not to have a WILL by him?

“Sherlock (whose treatises on death & judgment I greatly admire) says in his discourse on death—‘*A good man who has taken care all his life to please God, has little more to do, when he sees death approaching than to take leave of his friends, to bless his children, to support & comfort himself with the hopes of immortal life—and a glorious resurrection, & to resign up his Spirit into the hands of God & his Saviour.*’ And indeed nothing else CAN be done in ACUTE cases, when the whole head is sick, & the whole heart is faint.* But there are a set of people, says Sherlock,—‘*Who talk of preparing for death, as if it were a thing that could be done in 2 or 3 days, & that the proper time of doing it were a little before they dye—but I know no other preparation for death, but living well—All other preparations (but a good account of our past life) are but of little worth.*’

“Tho’ I had no apprehensions of my disorders turning out fatal—yet I was considering, if it pleased God that it should be so—what sufficient ground I had to expect his mercies? And this it was a sincere & hearty repentance, & a firm reliance on the promises of the Gospel.

“As a Xtian I can forgive my enemies—a hard, tho rational duty—but as a man I cannot subdue my *ruling* passion. Habits are the Devil, and as Rymer justly observes will accompany us to the other world. How diligent then ought we to be to cultivate good ones. I can never too much expre/s my obligations to you for recommending to me that inimitable book.

“Seed pleases me more & more—But I observe He imitates Mr. Addison’s Evidences of Xtianity, (in his 8 Sermons at Lady Moyer’s lectures) rather too sordidly. I like them so well, I believe, as never to buy any more sermons.

* Isaiah i, 5.—ED.



From a Painting by

George Clarke.

Gayton House, Northamptonshire. North-West Front.

214.—GAYTON HOUSE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE quiet and picturesque little village of Gayton stands on high ground, a little over a mile to the north-west of Blisworth Station. It is far from any main thoroughfare, except the London and North Western Railway line, and the road from the village leads nowhere in particular.

Gayton House is almost in the centre of the village, and stands in a large garden, well planted with forest trees, and it commands very extensive and beautiful views over the country, towards the north.

At the entrance from the village street, there is a lodge on the right, passing which the carriage drive leads up to the front, which faces the south-east. The house is entirely built of stone, and is of a warm yellow tint, hardly at all discoloured by weathering. The building is entered through a porch flanked by pillars of the Roman doric order, on high pedestals. On either side are bay windows, which run up to the second floor; and on each bay above the lower windows are the following insignia. On the front of each bay, in a square, is a shield bearing the arms: *Gules, five fusils in bend or, between two Norman pillars erect of the second, each charged with a cross crosslet fitchée of the field*, for EYKYN: and on the two sides of each bay, in a lozenge is the crest: *On a wreath of the colours, a stag's head close coupéd, distilling blood, jaw enhanced proper*, for EYKYN. Thus the arms are repeated twice and the crest four times.

The south-east side fronts towards the church, and has a square projection or porch two storeys high; and this is connected on the ground floor by a closed verandah, which forms a communication between the morning and drawing-room.

The north-west front, looking towards Holdenby, has two bay windows, which respectively light the drawing and dining-room, but these do not reach to the second floor.

The kitchen and general offices lie on the south-west side of the house, and are very compact.

The entrance hall is almost square, with an old-fashioned fireplace on the left side, and in the centre there is a fine old pavement composed of black and white marble quarries, which is said to have come from a previous house. On the right hand side is the morning room, communicating by the aforesaid verandah with the drawing-room, the door of which opens on to the hall. Adjoining is the dining-room; and on the left of the hall a small study behind which is the staircase. There are some sixteen bedrooms, and the rooms on the third floor have most of the windows behind the balustrade. The first entry we have of a house at Gayton is in Bridges's "History":

Sir Thomas Samwell of Upton is Lord of the waſte, and hath here a ſeat.*

This was written at the commencement of the eighteenth century, and no doubt refers to the old manor house.

A hundred years later Baker writes that:

The seat of the late John Darker, Esquire, M.P., probably the former residence of the Wheelowes or the Lockwoods, was near the centre of the village and on its site a handsome mansion has been erected by the Rev. Dr. Butler.†

And he further writes that:

The Rectory house stands south of the Church yard and though nearly rebuilt by the late Rector [the Rev. Christopher Hunter] has been greatly enlarged and essentially improved by the present incumbent [the Rev. George Butler, D.D.].†

Thus not only did Dr. Butler enlarge the rectory but he also rebuilt Gayton House.

Whellan writing in 1847 mentions the old manor house, and says that:

* Bridges's "Northamptonshire," Vol. I, page 262.

† Baker's "Northamptonshire," Vol. II, page 279.

The *Rectory-house*, a handsome mansion, and the occasional residence of Dr. Butler stands south of the church yard.*

He does not, however, speak of Gayton House.

Dr. Butler, by his will dated April 9, 1840, gave and devised all his freehold estates (including Gayton House) to his trustees upon trust for sale. He died April 30, 1853; and four years after his death, his trustees conveyed Gayton House, and four acres and a half of land to Mr. Charles Pilgrim, who was then living in the house.

By deed dated August 17, 1865, Mr. Charles Pilgrim conveyed the property to Henry Thomas Salmon, of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, barrister-at-law; and he resided at Gayton House for some eight years.

On February 6, 1873, Mr. Salmon conveyed the house and grounds to James Stephenson Furguson, of Eaton Place, London, a captain in Her Majesty's Second Regiment of Life Guards.

Whellan states that in 1874 "*Gayton House* is the seat and property of Captain J. S. Furguson."†

The same year, however, Captain Furguson conveyed the estate to Mr. Roger Eykyn, who was the youngest son of the late Mr. Richard Eykyn, of Hornsey, county Middlesex, and Ackleton, co. Salop.

On the death of Mr. Roger Eykyn in November, 1896, the estate passed to his nephew, Mr. Arthur Eykyn, the present owner.

It appears therefore that this house was erected by the Rev. Dr. Butler early in the last century; and that Mr. Roger Eykyn, after he acquired the property, built the entrance porch and bay windows on the south east.

ED.

* Whellan's "Northamptonshire," 1847, page 549.

† Whellan's "Northamptonshire," 1874, page 541.

213.—GLIMPSES OF KETTERING IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

BY C. WISE.

Eleventh Series.

(Continued from page 180.)

THE next record is that of a court held on the 7th March, 1608, being again an interval of nearly twelve months. The roll of this court consists of eight sheets of foolscap paper, measuring fifteen inches by twelve, six sides and a half of which are filled with entries of presentments, surrenders, etc. The "surrenders" on this occasion are of considerable importance for the purpose of local family history, they will, therefore, be faithfully translated in full.

The contents of this roll seem to indicate a time of considerable unrest in Kettering during the preceding year, and one cannot help speculating as to what might have been the cause of the number of serious disturbances which then troubled the community. It must be borne in mind that the population of the town at that time could not have exceeded one thousand, if it was so much.

The Homage, the Bread Tasters, the Provision Tasters, the four Field Searchers, the two Leather Searchers and the Hayward, or Pinner, whose names were on the last roll, appear also upon this; but the constables are now John Meadows and Robert Lawford who report "all well." How they could so report when, as we shall presently see, there were so many quarrelsome people about is one of the mysteries connected with the method of keeping these ancient records. One can only suppose the constables left these offenders to be reported by the "Magna Inquisitio."

The fields, the pound, and the leather business are reported "all well," except that that twenty shillings stray heifer continues to trouble the field searchers. The offenders against the assize of bread were joined by Aluered Richards. The fines for these offenders seem to have been

imposed in a rather capricious manner. Five men were fined twelvepence each. Three were fined sixpence, three were fined fourpence, and one (R. Warner) was not fined at all. Amongst the breakers of the assize of ale all who were fined the previous year offended again, while the following who were not on the last year's list, but were on the year before appear again: Maria Satsford, T. Croley, E. Cave, J. Cooper and El. Silby; and the following were new offenders: El. Laret, Tomazina Cave, Alice Meadows, Johanna Appleyarde, W. Grenoe, Sib. Turner, making a total of twenty-eight "common brewers of ale" who were detected in breaking the law. If we allow about the same number to have kept within the law we get a total of more than half a hundred ale sellers, or one for about every twenty of the population! Had this anything to do with the assaults?

All the offending butchers in the last list appear again in this, and the following names are added: John Mathew, R. Page, Ed. Good, W. Gill and Thos. Gill.

The following overcharging fishmongers ceased to trouble: R. Dalby, O. Pander, W. Glover, but their places were filled by John Petch, Anthony Cooper and Robert Dunmore.

The old offending chandlers continued to offend and added to their number R. Dalby and Th. Browne.

The one solitary case ("querela") to be settled by this court was that of Robert Peyender versus Henry Page. Peyender's plea was that Page owed him twenty-four shillings. Page, being solemnly examined in court, denied that he "owed the said Robert twenty and four shillings," and submitted the case to be tried. Upon which the said Robert and the said Henry agreed that the case should be settled by arbitration, and the steward, "having taken upon himself the burden of arbitrating thereon, decided in open court that the said Henry Page should pay to the said Robert Peyender the sum of fifteen shillings in full satisfaction of all claims," which was done accordingly.

The "Great Inquisition" had lost H. Richards, senior and

junior, and R. Picheley, but had gained Thos. Richards, junior, W. Capurne (again) and Robert Meadowes. These presented that Thomas Cockes had assaulted and drawn blood from John Pack, for which he was fined 3s. 4d. And that John Pack had assaulted and drawn blood from the said Thomas Cockes, for which Pack was fined 3s. 4d. This appears to have been what a modern sporting paper would have described as an exciting "mill, in which each man tapped the other's claret." They also presented that George Salmon had incurred a fine by "taking and carrying away Jampnum et Brueram," called furs and braks, from a certain place called the "Linckes" (fined 3s. 4d.). And that William Laughton had incurred a fine for a similar offence (also 3s. 4d.). And that Richard Drawater "withdrew his suit from the common bakehouse, and did bake his bread elsewhere all the time of Christmas last past" (fined 3s. 4d.).

They also found that a certain James Smythe, since the last court held here, assaulted a certain John Garrett and mortally wounded the said John with a knife (valued at fourpence) which the said James held in his right hand, for which the said James was convicted at the last assize held at Northampton Castle, of homicide, according to the form of the statute lately made. And that the said James has no goods nor chattels within this manor to be seized.

Moreover they presented that one Edward Pettyvere . . . day . . . ult (day and month not inserted), at Kettering did assault one Francis Wallis, at that time peaceable. Whereupon the said Francis, with a certain two-pronged fork (a pitchfork), valued at (price not inserted) which he held in his hands, gave the said Edward Pettyvere a mortal wound upon his head, from which said wound the said Edward died the day following. Whereupon the said Francis Wallis, at the last assize held at Northampton Castle, was convicted of homicide in self defence. By reason of which the said Francis Wallis forfeited all his goods and chattels, appraised at . . . (value not inserted). Therefore the bailiffe was directed to seize all the goods and chattels of the said Francis that he may answer for the same to our lord the King. Beyond this they report that all is well

except that John Picheley has transgressed by taking and carrying away a certain dead tree lately growing upon the demesne land of our lord the King, and kept by the bailiffe for the use of our lord the King (fined 4s.).

The cases of homicide recorded above illustrate two interesting customs of mediæval times, which may not be known to some readers. It will have been noticed that the name of the implement which was the actual cause of death is followed by a statement of its proximate value; thus the knife was valued at four pence, and a space was left for the insertion of the value to be set upon the fatal pitchfork. Until nearly the end of the first decade of the reign of our late lamented Queen, whatever was the actual cause of death, in cases of murder, or of manslaughter, was forfeited (originally to the Church, that its value might be applied to pious uses), and was called a "Deodand" or "Gift to God." In later times the value of the animal or implement which caused the death was given, instead of the thing itself.

The other interesting feature to be noticed is the seizure of the goods and chattels of the homicide by the lord's bailiff. The lord of a manor, or of a Hundred, was entitled to the goods and chattels of all felons, and of those who "abjured the realm," that is, those who took an oath to leave the kingdom for ever. The following instances, translated from the "*Chronicon Petroburgense*," will give an idea of the valuable source of income these seizures were to the lord of a manor. The Abbot of Peterborough, as lord of the Hundreds in which the offenders lived, claimed, in 1285, the chattels of Gilbert Greyling, of Benefield, a robber, who had been hung. These were valued at fifty-four shillings and ninepence; while the chattels of William, the son of Thomas of Upthorpe, another Benefield robber who had been hung, were valued at four pounds. To come nearer home, Robert Hoppe, of Cranford, a robber who was hung, possessed goods valued at one shilling only. The value of the chattels of Emma Calbot, of Burton, who killed herself, were valued at sixpence. The total value of the goods and chattels of felons and self-transported people claimed by

the Abbot in 1285 was upwards of forty-one pounds, a considerable sum in those days.

The "Fixed Fines" included a re-statement of the order to "scower" the drains, &c., and by the second by law "The feelds men" are commanded to see that this is done, or forfeit each twelve pence.

3. Item that William Capurne shall well and sufficiently repaier his fence betwene William Cave and himself at his sheepyard before whitsondaie next upon paine to forfeit 3s. 4d.

4. Is a repetition of No. 3 in the last roll.

5. Item that William ffisser and Robert Dalby being cottigers, and twoo other of the feeld searchers shalbe overseers for the paine last mencioned upon paine to forfeit for euery man neclectinge the same 3s. 4d.

6. Item that no Tradesman or Cottiger that keepeth ether horse or Beaste in the feeld shall gleane any Corne in Harvest tyme upon paine of euery one offendinge therein to forfeit 10s.

7. Item that non shall gleane any Beanes or Pease upon paine of euery one offendinge herein to forfeit 10s.

8. Item that non shall fallow up any red Lande before Midsomer nexte cominge upon paine of euery one offendinge herein to forfeit 3s. 4d.

The remainder of this roll is filled with the record of sixteen surrenders, which will be given next week. "The Kettering Guardian," March 22, 1901.

Twelfth Series.

At this court it was found by the Homage that Henry Abonrue (?) the day before this court, outside the court, by Roland Lawford, one of the deciners there, surrendered into the hands of our lord the King a cottage with appurtenances situated and being in a certain lane called Speedes Lane to the use of Elizabeth Wallis, daughter of the said Henry, and Francis Wallis, her husband, and their lawful

heirs. And that the said Francis Wallis was at the time convicted of homicide in self defence. The jury therefore ask that the matter may be postponed until the next court, that they may inquire into it.

At this court it was found by the Homage that Thomas Sparow, who held a cottage, &c., and a virgate of land with appurtenances, by copy of court roll, &c., as by the copy made herewith fully appears, the day before this court surrendered the said tenement, with appurtenances to the use of Edward Sparow, his heirs, &c. And finding the surrender true, the court confirmed it, and entered the name of Edward Sparow.

At the same Court it was found by the Homage that Richard Harteshorne, outside the court, by Francis Feaver, one of the deciners there, had surrendered into the hands of our lord the King a close of pasture (land) lying in Northall, between the close of Hugh Cave on the west, and the close of Mark Bryon, called the "Towne Close" on the east, to the use of William Bullock & his assigns. To whom our lord the King by his steward, granted possession, to have, &c., for and during the term of seven years next from the Feast of S^t. Martin the Bishop next coming after the date of this Court, paying annually 4^d. with services, &c.

At the same Court it was found by the Homage there that Richard Alderman, who held of our lord the King for himself and his heirs, by Copy, &c., a parcel of a messuage there built, situated between the cottage of the late Richard Alderman on the north and the messuage of the late William Flecton on the south, with an acre and a half of arable land lying upon Grenestye, another cottage near the Maltemyll there with three selions of arable land, and another cottage waste called Shermans ground in the Myll Lane with five acres of arable land called Acremanland lying in the fields there, two acres of land lying upon Bromehill and one "le hide" of meadow at Barton Holme, and one acre of arable land lying upon Tylers and two acres of arable land lying upon Northehill, died so seized within the year last past, and that Edward Alderman is his brother and next heir and

is of the age of twenty-one years and more. And afterwards the said Edward Alderman came to this court and asked to be admitted tenant to all and singular the said premises with appurtenances. To whom our lord the King granted possession to have and to hold, &c. (the rights of others being preserved) at an annual rent of 17s. 9d. with the usual services.

At the same court it was found by the Homage there that Richard Alderman who held of our lord the King, by Copy, &c., a cottage in Kettering aforesaid formerly in the tenure of John Lynne, and before that (in the tenure) of Thomas Flecton, six selions formerly Andrew Wrighte's and a half (of) the Dole in Kyllingholme and Walcotts, and a messuage lately Thomas Flecton's and before that Allice Gys-sing's: half a virgate of land formerly in the tenure of William Rede and a dovecote, died so seized during the year last past. And that Edward Alderman is his brother, and next heir, and is of the age of twenty-one years or more. And afterwards the said Edward came to this Court and asked to be admitted tenant to all and singular the aforesaid premises with the appurtenances. To whom our lord the King, by his steward, granted possession, to have, &c. (the rights of others being secured) paying an annual rent of 12s. 1½d. and the usual services.

At this Court it was found by the Homage there that Richard Alderman who held of our lord the King, by Copy, &c., a half virgate of land once in the tenure of John Wey-var, died so seized within the year last past, and that Edward Alderman is his brother and next heir, and of the age of twenty-one years and more. And afterwards the said Edward Alderman came to this Court and asked to be admitted tenant to all and singular the aforesaid premises. To whom our lord the King granted possession, &c., &c., paying annually 10s. with the customary services.

At the same Court it was found by the Homage that Richard Alderman, who held of our lord the King, by Copy, &c., a close called the "Sowthe Parte of Little Myln Dam," died so seized within the year last past, and that Edward Alderman is his brother and next heir, and is of the age of

twenty-one years and more. And afterwards the said Edward Alderman came to this Court and asked to be admitted tenant to the said Close in Kettering aforesaid. To whom our lord the King granted possession, &c., &c., paying annually 10s. with the usual services.

At the same Court it was found by the Homage that Richard Alderman, who held of our lord the King, by Copy, &c., the half parcel of a meadow called the Dichebrooks, two parcels of meadow lying in Overbarton Holme, and an acre of land lying upon Tylers, died so seized within the year last past, and that Edward Alderman is his brother and next heir, and is of the age of twenty-one years and more. And afterwards the said Edward Alderman came to this Court and asked to be admitted tenant to all and singular of the aforesaid premises. To whom our lord the King granted possession. To have, &c., paying an annual rent of 10s. 5d., &c.

At the same Court it was found by the Homage that Richard Alderman, who held, &c. . . . a virgate of land formerly in the tenure of John Andrews, died so seized within the year last past, and that Edward Alderman is his brother and next heir, &c., &c. (Edward was also admitted tenant to this virgate of land, at an annual rental of 17s. with the customary services).

At the same Court it was found by the Homage that Richard Alderman, who held, &c. . . . a cottage in Myll lane formerly in the tenancy of Katherine Herbrowe, died so seized within the year last past, and that Edward Alderman is his brother and next heir, &c. (Admission to the tenancy of this cottage was granted in due form to Edward Alderman, at an annual rental of 16d., &c.).

At the same Court it was found by the Homage that Richard Alderman, who held, &c. . . . a cottage called the Gran . . . (the remainder of the word is torn off) with a Close died so seized within the year last past. And that Edward Alderman is his brother and next heir, &c. (This cottage, &c., were granted to Edward Alderman, at an annual rent of 2s. 4d., &c.).

At the same Court it was found by the Homage that Richard Alderman, who held of our lord the King, by Copy, &c., a Cottage with appurtenances lying in a certain place there called Parkestile Lane, with a Toft and a certain parcel of land called a Spinny near the Dovecote there, died so seized within the year last past. And that Edward Alderman is his brother and next heir, and is of the age of twenty-one years and more. And afterwards he came to this court and asked to be admitted tenant to all and singular the aforesaid premises. To whom our lord the King, by his steward, granted possession. To have & to hold, &c., paying annually 4d. with the customary services.

[Toft (toftum), a messuage, or rather a place or piece of ground where a house formerly stood.—“Whishaw’s Law Dictionary.”]

At the same Court it was found by the Homage that Richard Alderman, who held of our lord the King, by Copy, &c., &c., a cottage with the appurtenances lying in “alta platea” (probably “The High Street”) between that (house?) of Richard himself on the south and the tenement of the late Robert Hamond on the other side, died so seized within the year last past, and that Edward Alderman is his brother and next heir, and is of the age of twenty-one years or more. And afterwards the said Edward Alderman came to this court and asked to be admitted tenant to the said cottage with the appurtenances, to whom our lord the King granted possession, to have and to hold, &c., paying annually 16d. and the customary services.

At the same Court it was found by the Homage that Richard Alderman held of our lord the King, by Copy, &c., a parcel of ground (“solum”) containing by estimation, three feet in width and twenty seven yards (“virgae”) in length lying towards the Swan in the common street (“coir vico”) in Kettering aforesaid, died so seized within the year last past, and that Edward Alderman is his brother, and next heir, and that he is of the age of twenty-one years and more, and afterwards the said Edward Alderman came to this court and asked to be admitted tenant to all and singular

the said premises. To whom our lord the King granted possession, to have, &c., paying annually 12^d. and the customary services. And the said Edward, from time to time, is to repair and protect the Cawsey of the common street, as far as his land extends.

The large amounts of copyhold property owned by Richard Alderman, and at his death transferred to his brother Edward, marks the family as one of considerable wealth, and, probably, of some importance in Kettering in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Bull tells us ("History of Kettering," page 14) that in the twentieth year of Henry VIII (1528) the close called the Park, was in the occupation of Richard Alderman. And Bridges, writing of Thorp Underwood ("History of Northamptonshire, Volume II, page 67) says: "In the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Henry VIII (1545) Sir Thomas Pope conveyed this manor to John Haselwood, Esq. . . . The premises were at this time in the hands of Richard Alderman, to whom they had been let to farm for a term of years not yet expired at an annual rent of sixty marks."

We may, I think, conclude that this Richard Alderman was the father of the Richard whose death is recorded above. If it was so, we have here a further evidence of the wealth, etc., of the family.—"The Kettering Guardian," March 29, 1901.

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(To be continued.)

216.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BOOK-PLATES.

(Continued from page 123.)

ISHAM BOOK-PLATES.

A MORE attractive plate than that of Sir Thomas Tresham, described in the last article on book-plates, is that of Sir Thomas Isham.

This was engraved in 1676 by David Loggan, a well-known artist of that period, who was also responsible for a "marvellous portrait of Sir Thomas Isham in line" and a mezzo-tint portrait of the same subject. Loggan, writing to Sir Thomas, says: "Sir, I send you hier a Print of your Cote of Armes. I have printed 200 wich I will send with the plate by the next return, and bege the favor of your kind exceptans of it as a small Niew yaers Gift or an aknowledgment in part for all your favors. If anything in it be amies, I shall be glade to mend it. I have taken the Heralds painter's deration in it: and it is very much used among persons of Quality to past ther Cotes of Armes befor ther bookes in-stade of wreithing ther Names."

Sir Thomas, no doubt, replied to Loggan, pointing out that "the bloody hand of Ulster" had been omitted, and that the helmet was that of an esquire instead of a baronet; and, although the motto "On things transitory resteth no glory" appears on the book-plate, we may be sure that Sir Thomas, the third baronet of his line, did not appreciate being thus shorn of his dignity.

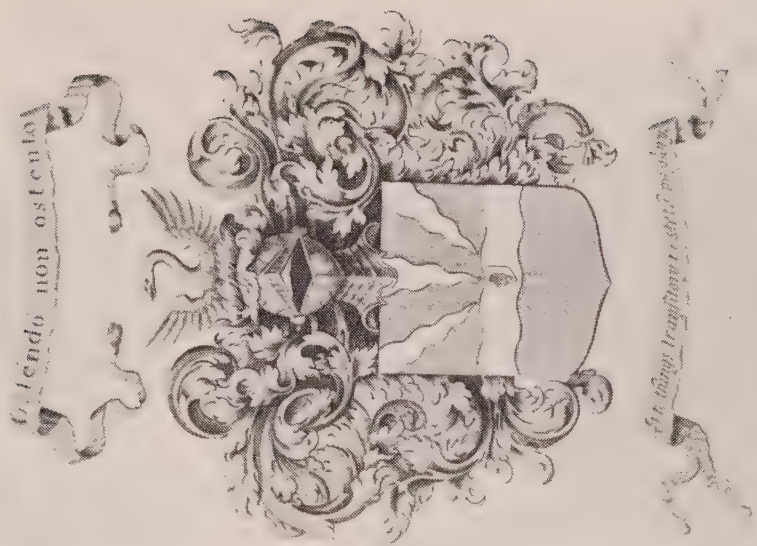
Loggan's reply is as follows:

"I ame sorry that the Cote is wronge; I have taken the herald's deration in it, but the Foole did give it wrong The altering of the plate will be very trubelsom, and therfor you will be presented with a newe one, wich shall be don without falt, and that very sudenly. And if you plase, Sir, to give thies plate and the prints to your Brothers, it will serve for them."*

* These letters are quoted from "Book Plates," by W. T. Hardy.



Book-plate of Sir Thomas Isham, Bart.
First State.



Book-plate of Sir Thomas Isham, Bart.
Second State.

The Isham arms, *Gules, a fesse wavy, and in chief three piles, also wavy, points meeting in fess argent*; the crest, *A demi swan, with wings displayed argent, beaked sable*; and the two mottoes, "Ostendo non ostento" and "On things transitory resteth no glory," are clearly and accurately shown; the mantling is very artistically designed; the whole plate being a work of much beauty.

Both plates are here reproduced, and it will be noticed that the mantling and scrolls are quite different from each other; also that in the second amended print the motto is altered to "In things transitory resteth no glory." The earlier plate with esquire's helm measures five inches high by four and a half inches wide, the other being somewhat taller and not so wide.

There are at least nine other plates belonging to various members of the Isham family, among which may be specially noticed that of "Just. Isham, of Lamport Northⁿ Shr. Esqr." of the date of about 1690, that of "The R^t. Worshipfull Sr. Justinam Isham of Lamport in Northamptonshire," and that of another baronet with arms within stiff foliage, and crest on wreath without helm.

Closely related to the Ishams were the Carews, and Sir Nicholas Carew, Baronet, has the following entries among his accounts for the year 1707: "For Coat of Arms impressing £1.1.6," and "For 300 armes 7s. 6d."

It may be here mentioned in passing, that the expression "Book-plate" was unknown in the eighteenth century. Samuel Pepys refers to his "little plate"; Loggan, in the case of Sir Thomas Isham's, has no more concise description than "print of your cote of arms"; and other book owners use the expression, "the mark of my books."

PERCY D. MUNDY.

(To be continued.)

217.—MANORIAL CUSTOMS OF CULWORTH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE following curious ordinances are written on a piece of parchment sixteen inches long and seven inches wide, now in the possession of Sir Arthur Dryden, baronet, by whose kind permission we are enabled to reproduce them.

Unfortunately this document is not dated, but from the character of the writing we may place it in the middle of the sixteenth century.

Ordynauncys and rules to be kepte wythin the Towne & felds off Culworthe by the Jnhabytantts Dwellers & occupiers of the /ame vpon /uch paynes for the offendours as ys hereafter named made heretofore from tyme to tyme by the a//ent of the hoole homages of Courts & lawe days of the towne of Culworthe affore-/aid for y^e. puny/hyment of wronge doers in gra//e & corne & all others ways in y^e. p[ar]i/h of Culworthe.

Jn P[ri]mis yt ys ordeyned & agreed by thole con/ent afor/aid that no dweller /hall occupye any moo then iiij be/tes for one yard-lond vpon payne to hym that /halbe found fawtye therein for euery bea/t ij^s.

Jtm yt ys agreed lykewy/e that none /hall kepe for one yard lond any moo then forty /hepe vpon payne to hym yt ys fautye for eu[er]y /hepe xij^d.

Jtm that none take in agy/tment* any be/ts (excepte oxen for y^e. ploughe & kyne for the paylle) vpon payne of eu[er]y be/te contrary xx^d.

Jtm that eu[er]y lambe /tand for a /hepe from martylmast† forward vpo[n] payne of xx^d. for eu[er]y hoggerel.‡

* Agistment signifies the feeding of cattle in a common pasture for a stipulated price.—“Halliwell’s Dictionary.”

† Michaelmas, September 29.

‡ Hoggerel, a young sheep.

Jtm that no folde of /hepe remayne on on y^e. cornerill after myhelmas* daye vpon payne for eu[er]y nyght the offendour to paye vj^d.

Jtm that no fold come wythe in y^t. herds hay beffore lammas† vpon payn for eu[er]y night contrary vj^d.

Jt that none hauynge /traunge /hepe to /old /hall lett them ly ad . . . out of y^e. yarde clo//e or hou//e after candelmas‡ vpon payne for eu[er]y weke xl^d.

Jt none that taketh in to fold /traunge /hepe /hall haue together in one flocke aboue eight /core vpon payne for eu[er]y /hepe aboue xij^d.

Jtm that none /hall putt into any brokes lakes ryuers or other wateryngs any hempe or flaxe to be watred there vpon payne for eu[er]y to y^e. contrary vj^s. viij^d.

Jt that none take in agy/tments any colts vpon payne for eu[er]y colt xx^d.

Jt that none fold hys /hepe from S. Thom̃s the appo/tells daye§ vnto o^r. lady day|| in lent vpon payne for eu[er]y nyght xl^s.

Jt that none kepe aboue iiij mares or iades¶ & one breder for a ploughe vpo[n] payne for eu[er]y one v^s.

Jt that none /hall encroche vpon y^e. balkes & merys** vpon payne for eu[er]y tyme xl^d.

Jt that none laue†† for fy/he wthout lycens of y^e. lord in y^e. broks or ryu^{rs}. vpon payne of ij^d.

Jt that none /uffer their hor/es or mares to goo at large

* Michaelmas, September 29.

† Lammas day was August 1.

‡ Candlemas day was February 2.

§ Saint Thomas the Apostle's day was December 21.

|| Lady day, March 25.

¶ A jade is a hired horse or horse of no spirit.

** A mere is a boundary.

†† To lave is to scoop or throw out water, hence probably to scoop out fish.

wthin y^e. fallow feld from the [ho]lyrode day* tyll herue/t be don vpon payne for eu[er]y tyme xl^d.

Jt that eu[er]y man /hall tye his colts after relyque /on-day† vpon payne for eu[er]y colt xx^d.

Jt that noman /hall tye or kepe hys cattell in y^e. corne feld vpon any other manys ground then his owne beffore lammas days vpon payne for eu[er]y tyme xx^d.

Jt that eu[er]y hogge going abroode be rynged affore S. luks daye & then /o to be kept y^t. wynter vpon payne for eu[er]y hogge contrary found vj^d.

Jt that none bea/t corne [? come] wythin y^e. furlongs of the feld beffor herue/t be don vpon payne xij^d.

Jt that none kepe ther cattall behynd y^e. hylles in y^e. corne feld but wythin y^e. /yght & vew of y^e. towne vpon payne for eu[er]y tyme contrary doying iiij^d.

Jt y^t. no dwellers at Coton kepe their catall but affore y^t. com̄ hurd vpon payne of xx^d.

Jt y^t. none kepe hys cattall in herue/t beffore the hurd that entred yn (except hyt be on hys owne ground) beffore lammas vpon payne for eu[er]y tyme iiij^d.

Jt that eu[er]y man vpon a day apoynted be redy to /ett merys /tacks & /tones & them /o /ett eu[er]y furlonge wythin y^e. feld to renewe & repayre eu[er]y yere vpon payne to hym y^t. y^s. away for eu[er]y day /o appoynted eyther in y^e. Courte or in y^e. Churche or other place by ger[er]all agrement xij^d.

Jt y^t. eu[er]y man after they come home from folowyng y^e. croffe on Croffe Monday be redy wthe. eyther /pyttyll /pade, shoulle or other /pade & deuyde them /elues by ij & ij in all y^e. felds ov[er], vntyll nyght to dy/troye molles ne/ts, vpon payne to hym y^t. y^s. away iiij^d.

Jt y^t. all inhabitants helpe eu[er]y Wyt/on weke to mend hye ways mo/t nedefull to be amendyd to be apoynted and

* Holy Rood day is September 14.

† Relick Sunday is the third after Midsummer Day.

ordred by y^e. ou[er]/yght of y^e. cō/table, towne/men therd-borows of y^e. towne and /uche other at their dy/crecyons vpon payne to /uch as refu/e to help therunto, /o muche as /halbe thought good by th offycers affor/eid x^l^d.

The following note, relating to Culworth, from Bridges, explains why this document should be at Canons Ashby, and also why part of Culworth was known as Coton:

"The temporal revenues belonging to the monks of *Canons-Ashby*, which principally lay in that part of the Lordship called *Cotes-Culworth*, in 1535, 26 *Henry VIII*, were valued at the yearly rent of xxxiv^s. iv^d. and with the mill belonging to them, were granted in the thirty-third year of the same reign to *Anthony Stringer* and *John Williams*."*

ED.

218.—THE HADDON FAMILY.

I SHOULD be glad of any information as to the place of origin of a Richard Haddon who married Elizabeth Butlin at Naseby, in February, 1700-1. He did not pay Hearth Tax at Naseby in 1673-4, and he probably came to reside at that village about 1700.

There was a Richard Haddon, the son of Robert Haddon, who was baptised at Spratton in 1639-40, and it is possible that he was the father of the above-named Richard Haddon. A Richard Haddon was buried at Naseby in 1711, and another in 1712, and it appears likely that they were the two Haddons previously mentioned.

W. G. CRUFT.

NASEBY VICARAGE, RUGBY.

* Bridges's "Northamptonshire," Vol. I, page 164.

219.—DR. SWAN AND HIS NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FRIENDS.

(Continued from page 192.)

"PAGE 216.

"NO. 16.

"From Dr. Stonhouse.

"Aug^t. 26, 1745.

"Dr. Dr.,

"The great Le/son in life & an indispensable one too, is to know ourselves, & the world. Examine well before you admit a man into your counsels, & consider mankind in order to obtain a thorough knowledge of them in these 3 Lights.

"1st. By the impre/sion nature has stamped on their countenances, viz.: *Gravity*, which pa/ses for wisdom, & generally conceals Pride, Ill nature, Cunning, rather demanding awe than confidence. Exemplified in SNEERING, smiling Countenance, which pa/ses for good nature, & generally conceals Malice, Fraud & a bad heart.—Exemplified FIERCE IN ASPECT, which pa/ses for Courage, generally denotes a Bully. Exemplified in

"2ndly. By observing their behaviour to us. Never take their words against their actions: by their Fruits you shall know them saith the Scripture. Never take the colour of a man's actions, but from their own visible *tendency*, and not from his *publick* character—for publick estimation is oftener acquir'd by *Deceit*, *Partiality* & *Prejudice* & Such like, than by real desert.

"Beware of the FLATTERER.

"PROFE/SOR of FRIENDSHIP. N.B.

"Vicious men incapable of Friendship.

"PROMISER.

"AN INQUISITIVE MAN.

"A SLANDERER (of this kind are most women, experto crede).

"A SANCTIFY'D HYPOCRITE.

"3^{dly}. By observing mens actions towards others. As for instance, if they behave well towards their Parents, Brothers, Wives, &c., for if bad to their nearest relations—how can we think them capable of Friendship to us.

"Trust not to the repentance of a once known villain. Fogive him, but never, no never confide in him.

"These Rules are useful, Dr. Swan, but we must use great caution in applying them. An honest man, consider, has the majority of mankind to wage war against, & must stand on his own defence. Be wise as Serpents, tho' harmle/s as Doves.

"—— Some nece/sary maxims.——

"1. The best scheme of life, & best policy is to act the good & honourable part on all occasions—for to be self-absolv'd is a pleasure, which ballances any uneasine/s.

"2. Consider every man (your *try'd* Friends excepted and register *them*) as a Janus, & treat the world in general (what they are by experience found) as Rogues: i:e: never trust any one, how fair soever he may seem.

"3. Never talk about another's character, or your own affair, unle/s it be absolutely nece/sary, & then with the utmost caution. Ever judge on the favourable side unle/s there are manifest reasons to the contrary.

"4. Never swear, talk obscenely, or give the least countenance to Party Feuds, or irreligious conversation.

"5. Distrust Profe/sions—and put little queries to yourself, what meaning may po/sibly be couch'd under such a behaviour.

"6. Avoid ostentation (except what is really nece/sary to support the credit of our profe/sion). Live upon an equality. Dont affect the appearance only of happine/s.

"7. Cultivate and affect humility. Never be guilty of a rude or haughty expre/sion, even to a servant.

"8. Nothing is more criminal than extravagance. Think well before you part with money of the difficulties in pro-

curing it, & whether it might possibly be sav'd without manifest discredit. Lay no wagers, tho' you are sure of winning.

"9. When ever you are in a talking humour, consider the Philosopher's check—*Lingua quo vadis?* & ever remember too much Familiarity breeds contempt.

"10. Have a confidence in providence, which most assuredly interposes in our affairs, so that when ever a design is form'd, we must still consider this interposition, as something to be either added, or subtracted, of which we know not the value or power.

"11. Hold no disputes. A soft answer turneth away wrath—besides resentment often begets slight & always gives one's self pain. Make no man your enemy (if possible to be avoided consistent with your honour) how inconsiderable so ever he may be. Remember one enemy does more hurt, than 3 Friends can do you good.

"12. Buy no book—unless publish'd by a particular acquaintance—or unless a book of great reputation—well recommended, or of real use. Never take in a book by numbers, and avoid subscribing to books, as much as possible.

"To which I add.

"13. Always do to others, as you would wish to be done by on the like occasions.

"14. Be ever particularly on your guard against your ruling passions, & bend all your forces to the subdual of it.

"Occasional Observations.

"Envy and Scandal rag'd even against Dr. Nicholls & Mr. Jones,—two of the greatest men in their professions—& most worthy in their morals, that the world ever produc'd. Let this teach me to bear it (who am a worm to them) without repining.

"Examples of great prudence in the art of managing mankind are Dr. Kimberly and Dr. Dell—Let me endeavour to imitate them.

"Misfortunes supported nobly by Mr. Jekyll—who in the midst of Affluence & youth, with all the natural and ac-

quired talents of this world, lost his eyes—yet never has once been known to murmur, and is ever cheerful.

“Can I repine at the thoughts of death—when I know my worthy friend Dr. Palmer—that best of men, is gone before me, all in the bloom of youth.”

“PAGE 224.

“NO. 17.

“From Dr. Stonhouse.

“Sep^{tr}. 5, 1745.

“Dear Dr.,

“My method of writing to you is as follows—I have always a distinct paper lays on the table wth this title

“MATERIALS FOR DR. SWAN.

“Gil Blas.—Dr. Sherlock on Providence. Dr. Rymer’s degree. Dr. Watts’s World to come, &c. &c.

By these hints, when I have a little leisure I write such scrawls as you generally receive, w^{thout} the least connection, or ceremony. I always carry a little pocket book about me & if I think on anything as I ride along, I make a full stop. and set it down. To begin then as my minutes present themselves.

Gil Blas I think I never mention’d to you, tho’ he is one of my PREMIER favourites, and Dr. Nicholl’s Factotum. HE has him by heart almost—& what ever circumstances of life you fall into, he has always some story out of Gil Blas ready for you:—At once pleasing & instructive. But there is one NOTORIOUS thing in this book (perhaps ’tis a satyr) the Spanish Physician Dr. Sangrado represents to the life the French Physicians—tho’ whatever might be y^e. author’s Intentions I think it wrong—as the book relates the adventures of a Spaniard, the Spanish practice of physick (not the french) ought to have been ridicul’d. You will find this book (if you have never read it) highly entertaining. It always lies in Dr. Nicholls’s parlour window. I have read it 50 times I believe, & could set about it now with fresh

delight, for I prefer it either to Don Quixot or Joseph Andrews. Gil Blas is in Spanish, French, German, Italian, & English—a sufficient proof of its excellence.

Sherlock on Death—Judgment—Immortality—& Providence are 4 practicable books of inestimable value, especially y^e. latter w^{ch} I have lately read wth great satisfaction. But is it not very surprizing that a man capable of writing 4 such books, should write all his other numerous works in a manner which has the APPEARANCE of his thinking little abt a future judgment? For his writings are full of insolence, rancour, party rage, and inveterate obstinacy. He has a contemptuous air of ridicule, which renders him very obnoxious to the reader.

I have lately bought at D^r. DODDRIDGE'S REQUEST D^r. Watts's WORLD TO COME in 2 vol^s. 8^o. price in sheets 7^s and have read y^m wth. y^e. highest satisfaction; in short I cannot say too much in praise of them—they have given me great satisfaction in the question I ask'd you concerning the *Separate State*—& desire you to read them. I esteem this book as the kernal of all Watts's works, he is a little prolix, but that you know is his Foible is all his works, and & to speak my sentiments He is no great favourite with me.

I will recommend a sermon, superior both for matter & style, & *real* use to almost any thing I ever read; wrote by Mr. Tho^s. Amory, call'd the advantages of the christian light, or I rather think Xt the light of y^e. world: and if I am out in my judgment in recommending this sermon, I will give you leave to make a Harcelet of me as Sr. John Falstaff says. This gentleman wrote the celebrated Dialogues on Devotion in imitation of Xenophon, a delightful performance wrote in the stile of Telemachus. D^r. Doddridge is now my patient, confin'd to his bed by a bad fever,—should he die, his loss to his large family,—to the Academy—to the town—to the world—to the poor—& to me in particular would be inconceivable to you, who are a stranger to his benevolence, and unaffected thirst after generous actions. His resignation to his creator, his patience under violent pains of the bowels, frequent vomiting, & difficulty of breathing, aston-

ish me. No canting or whining, but a decent composure, & genuine chearfulness. No hasty words to any one about him, but a settled glorious tranquility. Is not this man, even at this moment of Horror, greater than ever Alexander was in his triumphal entrance into Babylon? I may say of Dr. Doddridge, as Cato does of his son—Who would not be that man? The 3^d Vol: of his family expositor is almost finish'd. I told him I was extremely concern'd He had not quite finish'd it; to which he replied wth great sweetness of temper—"If I have approv'd myself to my creator in what I have done, why should I regret to obey his command in ceasing from my labour.—If I die I shall ble/s God that I die in his service—& if y^e. continuation of my work *in his eye* is necessary to strengthen then the interests of Xtianity, his providence will raise up some person, capable of finishing it—even y^e. Dr. Scott dy'd in y^e. middle of a work, infinitely superior to mine."

God grant that my behaviour & resignation on a sick bed may be influenc'd by a remembrance of the admirable behaviour of this great & good man!

I am *resolv'd* never to buy a book, which is not *very well* recommended, even tho' it costs but a penny. There is a book not long since publish'd call'd self-knowledge, in which y^e. subject is divided very prettily but the divisions handled very formally & superficially. If you meet with it, read the contents for the sake of the division. I recommend nothing further to you. Once more let me recommend to your attentive perusal Dr. Watts's *World to Come*.—Adieu my dear Friend, God send you health & happiness—& then you will weather the storm of life even at Newcastle. I look on this world as a transient scene, & am always preparing to embarque for the next, & I hope I shall have everything ready to launch into the great ocean of eternity, when the signal is given.

Yours with the most inviolable affection.

220.—CARVED MANTELPIECE IN HOUSE IN NORTHAMPTON.

ON the south side of St. Giles's Street, in the county borough of Northampton, opposite to the new portion of the Town Hall, stands a good-sized stone house, which was most probably erected immediately after the Great Fire in 1675. This house is some little distance back from the street; and originally there were large trees, and an iron railing in front. These trees and shrubs are well shown in the sketch of St. Giles's Square, made by Mr. G. Vials, in 1861.*

The first known occupant of this dwelling-house was Mr. Timothy Rogers, who was the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Northampton from 1754 until 1769, and he is shown as voting for this tenement, in the plans of the town of Northampton, made for the Great Election of 1768.

A hundred years later Mr. Henry Lambert Bayly, the Chief Constable of the county, resided here, until he resigned in 1875; Mr. T. O. Hastings Lees, who was the Chief Constable of the county, also lived here for a few years. This place, with the county gaol, was afterwards sold by the county authorities, and small shops were erected between it and the street, so that it was no longer visible from the footpath.

In this house was a splendid wooden mantelpiece, carved in high relief, the festoons of flowers and leaves being of most beautiful design and execution, and deeply undercut; it is five feet six inches in height and six feet three and a half inches in width.

This charming piece of work was in all probability by the celebrated Grinling Gibbons, who was born in 1648, and was responsible for much beautifully carved woodwork in St. Paul's Cathedral, and other churches in London and at Windsor, Whitehall, Kensington, and many other places.

* See "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries," new series, Volume III, page 222.



Carved Mantelpiece from House in St. Giles Street, Northampton.

He died in 1720, and was buried at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London.

This mantelpiece was recently purchased by Mr. Eugen Seligmann, of 104 Buckingham Palace Road, London, who has kindly furnished us with a photograph of the same.

ED.

**221.—THE FAMILY OF MARKES, OF GAYTON, PATTISHALL,
NORTHAMPTON AND LONDON.**

IN Baker's "History of Northamptonshire" is a short and very incomplete pedigree of this family, which, as a lineal descendant, I have elaborated into a very full genealogy, compiled from parish and other registers, wills and other original records. The pedigree commences with the Rev. John Markes, M.A., born circa 1552, who appears to have been a native of Devon, matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, admitted B.A., 1575-6, and M.A., 1578-9, and who was chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter (either Bradbridge or Wolton) upon his visitation to the college in the latter year. John Markes was presented to the vicarage of Pattishall by Queen Elizabeth in 1577, resigning this living in 1605, having been presented to the rectory of Gayton by Francis Tanfield, Esquire, in 1583. He married in 1585, at Gayton, Emma Pilgrim, of a Gayton family of yeomen, and had a family of two sons and six daughters, all of whom married and had issue. He died in 1633-4, aged eighty-one, and was buried at Gayton; his will was dated 1632, and his "Inquisition Post Mortem" in 1635; both interesting documents.

Theodore Markes, the second son, baptised in 1589, was of Pattishall, gent., and purchased in 1633, of Sir Richard Chetwode and Dorothy his wife, for £1,013, Woodull alias Chetwode Manor in Pattishall. He had married by 1615 Mary —, and his will was proved in London in 1649.

His widow remarried with William Randolph, Esquire, of the family of Thomas Randolph, of Newnham, the poet, and of William Randolph, the Virginian colonist, but died shortly after.

Theodore Markes was succeeded at Pattishall by his youngest son, Theodore Markes, baptised in 1631; he was lord of the Manor of Chetwode and also purchased the other manor in Pattishall, called Strangeways or Pateshall, of Thomas Howes, gent., and his wife. His will was proved in London in 1714. By Mary —, his wife, he had with other issue a son, Theodore Markes, baptised in 1661. He was lord of the two manors aforesaid. He married Ann Rye, daughter of George Rye, of Culworth, Esquire, but died without issue in 1726. His will was proved in London in 1728. He left some £7,000 in legacies and £40 in land for the benefit of twelve of the poorest people in Pattishall. This charity still remains, and is called Markes's charity. His monumental inscription formerly remained in the nave of Pattishall Church, but has disappeared.

William Markes, of Gayton, yeoman (1625-98), an elder brother of Theodore Markes, the second, married, first, Judith —, circa 1652, and secondly, Anne —, after 1660, by each of whom he had issue.

The eldest son, Theodore Markes (1653-95), was a Quaker mercer of Northampton, and married in 1678 Mary Cooper or Cowper, daughter of a foremost Quaker mercer of that town, who issued a farthing trade token there, with his wife Elizabeth, in 1654, with a rose on the obverse.

The next son was Nathaniel Markes (1656-1708), a wealthy Quaker citizen and glover, and who was resident at "The Glove" in Cheapside, at the corner of Foster Lane, and is denominated in the parish registers of St. Vedast and St. Michael-le-Quern as "600lb Markes." Nathaniel Markes, who was a leading London Quaker and a friend of William Penn, Sir John Rodes, bart., of Barlborough Hall, co. Derby, etc., married, first, in 1681, Rebecca Chandler, daughter of William Chandler, a distinguished Quaker fish-merchant of Fish Street Hill, and secondly, in 1696, Mary Freeman,

daughter of a well-known Quaker apothecary of Bristol, James Freeman. Of his large family, by both wives, his daughter, Mary Markes (1686-1776), married Daniel Van De Wall, a distinguished Quaker citizen and draper of Cheapside, who was clerk to (i.e., president of) the Quakers' Yearly Meeting in 1734, and several times was the mouth-piece for Quaker deputations to George II. He, who was born at Colchester in 1678, died in 1759, and belonged to an ancient Flemish and later Huguenot family, dating from the thirteenth century. Of their large family, their daughter, Rebecca Van De Wall, became the wife of Abraham Andrews, a member of a well-known Quaker family at Barking. Their only child, Mary Andrews (1746-1826), a minister in the Society of Friends, married in 1769 Joseph Green (1747-86), of Spital Square, London, and Chalfont St. Giles, and High Wycombe, who resided for some years at Stone Deane (1769-78), a house formerly resorted to by William Penn, and was himself buried in the classic burial-ground of the Quakers at Jordans, where Penn, Ellwood and Penington were formerly interred. His eldest son, Joseph Markes Green, of Saffron Walden, merchant, and of Littlebury, yeoman (1771-1840), was my grandfather.

I shall be very glad to correspond with any Northamptonshire descendant of this old and prolific family of Markes, which, so far as I am aware, is extinct in the male line, the last of the family I am aware of, was Harriet Markes, living circa 1823, widow of Thomas Markes, of London, son of Robert Markes, of Cannon Street, "Haberdasher of Hats."

I am especially anxious to determine who was Mary, wife of Theodore Markes (and after of William Randolph), whom she married circa 1615; and Judith, wife of William Markes, whom he married circa 1652, and Anna, his second wife, after 1660; also Mary, wife of Theodore Markes, of Pattishall, whom he married circa 1652.

I may add that I possess a series of manor court-rolls of Pattishall (1604-1724), and the original will of Anne, wife of Theodore Markes, of Pattishall, dated 1712.

GODWYN LODGE, HASTINGS.

JOSEPH J. GREEN.

April 26, 1913.

222.—TRADESMEN'S TOKENS AND TOWN PIECES ISSUED
IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

(Continued from page 186.)

ORDERS for the discontinuance of the issue of trader's tokens fulminated without effect, and caused the following announcement by authority in "The London Gazette," July 25, 1672:

Whereas divers persons, who presumed in contempt of His Majesty's authority, and the laws of this kingdom, to stamp, coin, exchange, and distribute farthings, halfpence and pence of brass and copper, have by His Majesty's command been taken into custody, in order to a severe prosecution against them; but upon their humble submission, and promise not to offend in that kind for the future, His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to remit their offences: To the end none hereafter may through ignorance incur the danger and penalties that attend such practices, these are to give notice that it is His Majesty's pleasure, that no person or persons do for the future make, coin, exchange, or use any other farthings or tokens than such as are coined in His Majesty's Mint; His Majesty having given such directions for the speedy making a considerable quantity of farthings, to be made current for exchange of moneys, by his proclamation now preparing for that purpose.

In the meantime the striking of halfpence and farthings was rapidly proceeded with at the Mint; and, about a month later, a considerable quantity was put in circulation, and made current by proclamation dated August 16, 1672, which sets forth that:

Whereas of late years several Persons and Corporations, upon pretence that there wanted small moneys to be currant in low and ordinary payments amongst the poorer sort, have presumed to cause certain pieces of Brass, Copper, and other Base Metals to be stamped with their private stamps; and then imposed those pieces upon our poor subjects for Pence, Halfpence, or Farthings, as the makers thereof were pleased to call them, whereby our subjects have been greatly defrauded, and our Royal authority and the laws of the kingdom violated . . . we therefore taking the premises into our princely consideration, and beleiving that our subjects would not easily be wrought upon to accept the Farthings and Halfpence of these private stampers, if there were not some kind of necessity for such small coynes to be made for publique use, which cannot well be done in silver, nor safely in any other mettall, unless the intrinsick value of the coyn be equal, or near to that value for which it is made

currant; have thought fit, by advice of our Privy Council, to cause certain farthings and halfpence of copper to be stamped at our Mint, according to such form and with such impression as we have directed. . . . And we do further by this our Royal Proclamation declare, publish, and authorize the said halfpence and farthings of copper so coyned and to be coyned, to be currant money. . . . And if any other person or persons, bodies publique or corporate, shall after the first day of September next presume to make, vend, or utter any pence, halfpence and farthings, or other pieces of brass, copper, or other base mettall, other than the halfpence and farthings by this our Royal Proclamation authorized and allowed, or shall offer to counterfeit any of our halfpence or farthings we shall hold all such offenders utterly inexcusable, and shall cause their contempt of our laws and government to be chastised with exemplary severity, etc.

Notwithstanding the threatened prosecution of all offenders, the tokens still continued to circulate, and several corporations and traders continued to issue their tokens; for we find in "The London Gazette" of February 23, 1673-4, that: "His Majesty having been informed that divers retailers and shopkeepers in several cities, towns and corporations of this kingdom do continue to utter, in exchange and payments, pence, halfpence and farthings of their own making, in contempt of His Majesties proclamation," it was ordered "that the judges should be acquainted therewith, that they might give the same in charge to the grand juries in the several assizes of the respective counties, that all offenders therein may be severally prosecuted, and punished according to their demerits," etc.

This and other notices to the same effect proving ineffectual, a more determined proclamation, on a broadside, was issued in the following December (1674), as follows:

A proclamation enjoining the prosecution of all such persons as shall make or utter any farthings, halfpence, or pence of brass, or utter base metals with private stamps.

CHARLES R.

Whereas His Majesty, having by his royal proclamation of the 16th of August (1672) in the twenty-fourth year of his reign forbidden the use of all private farthings, did cause sufficient quantities of copper farthings and halfpence, of the intrinsic value, to be coined for the general good and convenience of his subjects: nevertheless, His Majesty hath been informed that several persons and corporations remote from London have forborne to call in their private farthings, and do still presume to make use of and utter the same; whereby they continue not only to violate the laws of this kingdom, and de-

fraud His Majesty's good subjects, but hinder the vending of those halfpence and farthings which are provided for necessary exchange, which would have been ere this time dispersed in those parts, if the said abuses of stamping and uttering of private farthings had been duly suppressed: His Majesty, therefore, to the end that all offenders to the premises, who are now left without excuse, may know the danger they daily incur, and desist from any further proceeding in the like kind, hath thought fit by this royal proclamation to publish and declare his royal will and pleasure to be, that a strict and severe inquiry shall be made of all persons that shall, after the 2nd day of February (1674-5), next ensuing, stamp, vend, utter, or in any way make use of in payment or exchange, any halfpence, farthings, or pieces of brass, copper, or other base metals whatsoever, other than the halfpence and farthings by His Majesties royal proclamation authorized and allowed; and whosoever shall be found culpable therein shall be severely punished. And for that purpose, His Majesty doth hereby will and command all his judges, justices of assize, justices of the peace, and all other inferior officers and ministers of justice whatsoever, that they take care of their several and respective courts, assizes, quarter-sessions, and other inferior courts, that have or may have cognizance or punishment of the said offences, that after the 2nd day of February they cause all such as shall offend in the premises to be proceeded against, and punished as they shall deserve.

In order to ensure that there should be no misunderstanding as to the intentions of the authorities, this proclamation was also published in "The London Gazette" of "Thursday, February 25, to Monday, March 1, 1674" (-5).

This proclamation appears to have been effective, for, with the exception of certain tokens at Chester, the issue of private tokens immediately ceased. In the latter city, however, despite the royal commands, the issue of tokens continued, and this led to legal proceedings. The issuers petitioned Sir William Williams, the member for the city, who interceded with the law officers of the crown, and proceedings were stayed, on condition of the offenders at once conforming with the law.

Thus ended this much maligned though useful series of tokens, which came into existence as the result of a public demand, and after a short life of twenty-four years, having served its purpose and outlived its usefulness, retired into oblivion until again endowed with life and interest by the collectors of our own times.

WILLIAM C. WELLS.

(To be continued.)



George Clarke.

From a Painting by

Newbottle Manor, Northamptonshire.

223.—NEWBOTTLE MANOR, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE little village of Newbottle, lies midway between the villages of Farthingho and Aynho; and but a short distance to the west of the direct road between these villages. It is on high land, and in one of the most picturesque parts of Northamptonshire.

Immediately to the north of Newbottle Church stands the Manor house, with a beautiful and extensive view into Oxfordshire and Warwickshire.

Clarke's drawing of the house and church is very accurate; and, subject to the following observations, shows the buildings as they appear to-day.

The drive up to the house runs just outside the church wall, where the cows are in the picture; the entrance from the village being to the south-west of the church through wooden gates, which are hung from two tall piers built of brick with facings of local stone, and heavy mouldings at the top, and there is a hand gate on either side hung from a similar though smaller pier. The whole of the wall round the house has been taken away, and the drive sweeps round to the right to the front door, which faces the church. There is a broad lawn on the west of the house, which is separated from the field beyond by a sunk fence. The house is built of local stone, and the roof is formed of heavy stone slabs. The entrance is on the south side of the building, through a low doorway with four centred arch, and plain double mouldings. The windows are narrow, with round headed lights, grouped in twos, threes, or fours, beneath hood mouldings.

The front door leads direct into the hall, which is a large apartment, having two windows, one of two lights, and the other of four lights, as shown in the drawing. The fireplace is opposite to the window and has a large four-centred arch, and open hearth, the ceiling is supported by black oak beams; and on the walls there are some beautiful pieces of tapestry.

On the left a door leads into the dining room, shown in the drawing as having two rectangular windows, which have been replaced by a window of four lights with round heads, to correspond with the others. The massive chimney is still standing, but the upper portion has been taken down, and a tall chimney erected in its place. The door on the left of the chimney has also been closed, and the opening made into a cupboard inside.

Adjoining the dining room is the drawing room, which is also entered by a door from the hall. Where the three light window with transomes appears in the drawing, a large square bay has been added, which very much improves the size and beauty of this room.

Beyond the drawing room is the study, which is entered by a door from the passage behind the hall. The window of this room has round headed lights to match the others, where the square window is shown in the drawing.

Near this room is the staircase leading upstairs, and behind the hall is the passage leading to the kitchen, servants' hall and offices; and beneath the hall is an enormous vaulted cellar. The wall between the hall and the dining and drawing rooms is 3 feet 6 inches thick, and that between the hall and the last-mentioned passage 5 feet 6 inches thick.

On the first floor there are about eight rooms, and on the floor above three bedrooms, in which the massive black beams of the roof show on the ceiling.

Opposite to the front door there is a wrought iron gate leading directly into the churchyard.

The gardens lie to the north-east of the house, together with the kitchen gardens, which are very extensive, and surrounded by high brick walls.

Bridges says that:—"Near the church is a good manor-house."* But this manor-house was, in great part, burnt about the year 1780; and at the present there are founda-

* Bridge's "*Northamptonshire*," Vol. I, page 187.

tions of buildings on the east side of the house which show that at one time it extended a good deal further in that direction.

Baker adds that: "THE MANOR-HOUSE stood north of the church, and was a hunting-seat of the earls of Thanet, but has since been taken down by the present proprietor, except a small portion reserved for the tenant of the farm."*

This account of the house is not quite accurate, as it makes no mention of the fire which destroyed the place to so large an extent in the eighteenth century. In September, 1790, however, the Manors of Newbottle, Charlton and Purston, with the Advowson of Newbottle, were purchased by Mr. William Ralph Cartwright, of Aynho; and, we may presume that he was "the present proprietor," who Baker says took down the house, but as a matter of fact he only took down the part which had been burnt, and restored the remainder.

Newbottle Manor is now the property of Mr. Thomas Leslie Melville Cartwright, J.P., who resides in the house, and by whose courtesy we are able to print these notes.

ED.

224.—HATCHMENT IN WEST HADDON CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

IN the tower of West Haddon Church hangs the Hatchment of James Heygate, of the date of 1833.

The description of this is as follows:—

CREST.—*A wolf's head erased gules, charged with a martlet or, for difference.*

ARMS.—*Per pale. Dexter. Gules, two bars argent, over all, on a bend or, a toreau, between as many leopards faces azure, a martlet or, for difference, for HEYGATE. Sinister. Azure, a cres-*

* Baker's "Northamptonshire," Vol. I, page 606.

cent argent, between three fleur de lys or, within a bordure engrailed of the second, for UNWIN.

MOTTO.—Resurgam.

MANTLING.—Gules doubled argent.

BACKGROUND.—All black.

James Heygate, for whom this Hatchment was erected, was the fourth surviving son of Nicholas Heygate, who was the founder of the West Haddon branch of the family, and who died in 1774. James was really the sixth son, but the other two sons died in infancy, and therefore the martlet being the mark of the fourth house was placed on the shield. He married Sarah, the second daughter of Samuel Unwin, of Hackney and Sutton-in-Ashfield, Co. Nottingham, on the 11th January, 1781.

Mrs. Heygate died in 1801, and Mr. Heygate in 1833, and they were both buried in St. Thomas's Square Chapel Burial Ground, at Hackney. Their grandson, the late Mr. Thomas Unwin Heygate, of Southend, arranged for the removal of both bodies to West Haddon, where they were re-interred in the churchyard on the 3rd November, 1898. Shortly afterwards the Hatchment was also removed to West Haddon, and placed in the church.

We are indebted to the late Mr. J. T. Page for this information respecting the Heygate family, and the removal of the bodies to West Haddon.

There is no account of this funeral achievement in the paper on "Hatchments," written by the editor, and published in the Proceedings of the Architectural and Archæological Society for the Archdeaconries of Northampton and Oakham for 1910.

ED.

225.—GLIMPSES OF KETTERING IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

BY C. WISE.

*Thirteenth Series.**(Continued from page 205.)*

UNFORTUNATELY, the records of the Court held at Michaelmas, 1608, are not obtainable. We thus lose the decision of the jury in the case of the homicide—Francis Wallis. His name, however, will be found amongst the offending bakers who were fined at the court we are about to consider. He was also concerned in one of the “surrenders.”

The roll which follows is dated 20th April, the seventh year of James I (A.D. 1609).

In it we find the same names on the list of the Homagium, as in the last roll. The great Inquest was also the same as before, with the addition of the name of Edmund Carter.

“Ewzebius” Isham, knight, and Edward Bacon, gentleman, are still entered as owing suit to this court, and the Deciners and all the other officers of the court are found to have truly and justly made their presentments.

Our two old friends, the bread tasters, were still in office, and in addition to the whole of last year’s offenders, they had to present W. Newman, Eusby Ingram, Thomas Walker and John Burton. The fines varied from twopence to eightpence.

John Belcher and Alured Sherd were still the ale tasters, and the additions to their presentments were Edward Dison, Wm. Hames and Wm. Grene.

The two provision tasters elected in 1607 were still in office, and had to present the same offending butchers and fishmongers as at the previous court, and to add the names of John Write and Widow Ingram to their list of overcharging chandlers.

The constables, Robert Meadows and Francis Wagstaff, Jun., presented that a certain (name not inserted) made an assault upon Thomas Small and drew blood against the peace, etc. (no fine stated), and that the same Thomas Small assaulted William Eayr and, etc., for which he was fined 3s. 4d. Beyond this all was well. The constables elected were Thomas Croly and Aluered Eire.

The field searchers (the same as last time) report that a wether, value 5s. 4d., a ewe, value 4s., another wether, value (portion of roll destroyed here) the skin of a sheep now dead, value 16d., which strayed into this manor from without, remain in the custody of the bailiff.

The leather searchers report all well, but the hayward reported that Robert Dalby had broken into the pound and rescued his three cows which had been impounded for trespassing.

The action between Henry Fisser and William Fisser was adjourned to the next court. The affeerers (or assessors of fines) were Thomas Richards, jun., and Edward Carter.

The fixed fines, or bye-laws, settled at this court were as follows:—

1. (Provided for the efficient scouring of drains, etc.).
2. Item that bothe the juryes shall come forth and meete together upon the Thurs-daie after Maydaye next cominge to fyende owte mearestones upon paine of every one in default to forfeit 12d.
3. Item that bothe the juries shall come forth and meet together upon Thursday before Lam'as Daie nexte cominge to wadde (query "to measure") and sett forth the all the Hadens w'thin the ffeeldes and the other ffurlonges upon paine, &c., 3s. 4d.
4. (A renewal of the law of Messuages having land sold from them, &c.)
5. Item that non that are Com'oners upon the Linckes shall cutt any ffurrs or Brakes and carry them away upon paine, &c., 10s.

6. Item that William Whitehead myllner shall not keepe up his water to the Drowninge up of our meadowe, &c., 10s.

7. Item that Richard Drawater shall sufficiently repaire his fence between him and Mr. Millner before Whitsuntide next, 10s.

8. Item that non shall keep aboute foure horsse for a yarde Lande and but one ffole onely to be kepte loose in the feeldes untill harvest bee ended vpon paine, &c., of 20s.

9. Item that the herdeship of Beastes w'thin this Lo' shall goo in two p'tes vntil Michellmas nexte cominge. And for the Herdes wages it shalbee at the feeldes mens discrecion to appoint that euery man shall paie 2d. a Cowe vntill Michellmas vpon pain of euery one refusing to doe and p'forme the same to forfeit (fine not entered).

10. Item that non shall keepe eny Beasts or horses in the fallow feeldes betwene our Ladye Daie and Michaelmas upon paine, &c., to forfeit 10s.

11. (Restriction as to fallowing red land repeated.)

12. Item that non shall gleane in tyme of harvest but such as have no Cattle going vpon the Com'on to forfeit 3s. 4d.

13. Item that all the Dvngehills in the Market streets in Ketteringe aforesaid, and all the Dvngehills in the Lane called Mr. Baxter's Lane shalbee removed by suche to whom it appertaineth before the Tenth daie of Maie next coming, &c., 10s.

14. Item that non shall from henceforthe setteny Sheepe pennes in the sheepes market in Kettering aforesaid, but suche onely as shall hire the grounde of the Baylif of the Marketsted there, vpon paine, &c., &c., 3s. 4d.

15. Item that Theophilus Clark shall sufficyentlie repaire the fence in questyon betwene him and Arthur Ashely before Maie daie next upon paine to forfeit 6s. 8d. And shall afterwards from tyme to tyme sufficyentlie maynetaine and keep the same vpon like paine 6s. 8d.

16. Item that William Hide or his Ten'nt Luke Haddon shall from henceforth uphold, and mayntaine p'te of the ffence betwene him and Thomas Speede accordinge as formerly it hathe bene stoned out, and as it shalbee also before Maiedaie next by the Jurie vpon paine to forfeit 10s. And shall also remove his Dvngehill in the far yard devided between the said Thomas Speede and Luke Haddon vpon like paine, 10s.

At this court it was found by the homage there that John Dalbye of Thrapston and Hellianora his wife, outside the court, by Roland Lawford, one of the deciners there, had surrendered into the hands of our lord the King a cottage with the appurtenances situated in Kettering before said between the tenement of George Boothe on the east, and the tenement in the tenure of William Gill on the west, to the use of Robert Dalbye, son of the aforesaid John and Hellianora, &c., &c., to whom our lord the King, by his steward, granted possession, &c., &c. (The remainder of this surrender cannot be read.)

At this court it was found by the Homage that Richard Picheley, outside the court, by Stephen Yorke, one of the deciners there surrendered into the hands of our lord the King a cottage, &c., situated and lying (locality torn out) with a leasowe (pasture) adjoining the end of the garden of the said cottage, between the tenement of Thomas Richards on the south and the tenement in the occupation of Jerard Haddon on the north, also a dole of meadow in Killingholme and Wallcootts to the use of Agnes Picheley, the wife of the said Richard, for the term of her natural life, and after her death to the use of his daughter, Elizabeth Picheley, and after her death to the use of Henry Picheley, the son of the said Richard. To whom our lord the King granted possession, &c., &c., annual rents 2s. 4d. with the customary services.

At the same court it was found by the homage that Richard Palmer outside the court, by Frances Feaver, one of the deciners there, surrendered into the hands of our lord the King, a cottage, &c., abutting upon a certain lane called

Mylne Lane between the tenement of Luke Haddon on the east, and the tenement of John Hull on the west, to the use of Richard Palmer and Emma Palmer for and during their natural lives, and the life of the survivor, &c., &c., annual rent 4d, &c.

At the same court it was found by the homage that Francis Wallis and Elizabeth his wife (which Elizabeth alone appeared before the steward) had surrendered outside the court, by Frances Feaver, one of the deciners there, a certain parcel of ground, by estimation twelve yards in length from east to west, and eleven yards in breadth abutting upon the land of Edmund Sawyer Gentleman, on the north, and the land of the said Francis Wallis on the south (extending below the garden of the said Francis Wallis). Together with another parcel of ground containing, by estimation, fifteen yards in length and eleven yards in breadth, adjoining the aforesaid parcel of land on the field side. Also a rood (of land?) adjoining, extending eastwards towards the Rectory land there, between the land of the aforesaid Francis Wallis on the south, to the use of John Simson and "Garterie" (Gertrude?) his wife, during the natural life of the said Garterie, with remainder to the aforesaid John Simson. To whom, &c., annual rent 2d., with services.

At the same court it was found by the homage that Edmund Smythe had surrendered, &c., a small parcel of a certain Cottage situated in Ditchers Lane there, containing by estimation "unum spacium," in English called one Baye (the entry there under the room of the said Cottage, the aforesaid Edmund Smythe altogether excepts and reserves), also a small parcel of ground lying next "le Goale ende" there (probably the "Gable" end), also on the north side of the said Cottage the middle or half of a certain "fontis," in English called a Draw-well. Also seven feet and a half in breadth of ground there from the wall to the aforesaid well, and in length towards the door fifteen feet, more or less or thereabout, to the use of John Randall and Persissa his wife. To whom our lord the King granted possession, &c., &c., annual rent one halfpenny, and services.

Note.—Those readers who preserve these “Glimpses” are requested to correct in their copies a Press error in the sixth line from the bottom of the first column in the Twelfth Series. The last word in that line should be “co’i,” and not “coir.” The “s” at the end of “amount” in the eighth line of the second column should be crossed out.—“The Kettering Guardian,” April 12, 1901.

Fourteenth Series.

In the roll for the Court held April 2nd, 1610, the name of Aluered Richards appears amongst the Homagium in the place of that of F. Fever, and the name of Edmund Sawyer, gentleman, replaces that of E. Bacon, gentleman, as one of the two who owed suit to the Court.

The bread tasters were the same, and they presented all the old law-breaking bakers, together with John Eire and Edward Nethercot. Almost the whole of the names on the last list of those who broke the assize of ale are on this also, and the following names are added: Aluered Richards, William Cox, Ch. Croley, Mar. Bullock, and El. Asheley.

The catalogue of over-charging butchers is a rather formidable one, for, while only four of the old names disappear, the following are added: Hen. Peache, Hen. Enyton, Jho. Giles, Laurence Grene, Lib. Foster, Jno. Parker, Ric. Kettleborow, Jno. Shipley, Thos. Clarke, Laurence Browne, Rob. Hunter, Jno. Bamford, Chas. Pawle, Rich. Margetts, Dav. Rogers, Ric. Gill, R. Phillips, Rob. Meadows, R. Asque, Ric. Buswell; while Agn. Mumford and Ric. Dunmore were the only fishmongers charged with taking an excessive profit. Nine chandlers were fined from twopence to eightpence each for overcharging, the new names amongst them being William Reesby and Thos. White.

The constables Thos. Croley and Aluered Eire had only one free-fight to present, that between William Gill and Morgan Phillips. Gill was fined 3s. 4d., but in Phillips’s case the jury may have deemed he had already been suffi-

ciently bled, and therefore they did not bleed him through his purse as well. The new constables elected were Aluered Richards and Mark Haslewood.

The leather searchers and the hayward reported all well.

The field searchers found that a young brown bullock which had strayed into the manor from without, about the first day of October last past, and was valued at 8s. 4d. had been duly proclaimed (cried?) and still remained in the custody of the bailiff for the use of the lord.

The only plea ("querela") before this court was that of William Page, who accused Thomas Speede of having broken into his inclosure, and taken and carried away "unam Garbam hordie" (anglice one shock of barley), the property of the said William, thus doing him damage to the extent of 5s. The plaintiff's case being proved, Speede was sentenced to pay 2s. 5d. and 2d. cost.

The "great inquest" found that all the officers of the court had faithfully made their presentments. Also that Richard Margetts was a common butcher, and had brought into the public market unwholesome meat and had sold the same to the injury of the subjects of our lord the King. For this offence he was fined 3s. 4d.

To this court came John Dyson, of Geddington, in the County of Northampton, labourer, in his own person, and surrendered into the hands of our lord the King, a cottage with appurtenances, situated, lying, and being in Kettering aforesaid, in a certain lane called, or known by the name of, Wadcrofte Lane or Wadcrofte Style, now or lately in the tenure or occupation of Henry Dyson, or of Thomas Dyson, or of one of them, to the use of Austin Cristyom, otherwise Fissher, to whom our lord the King granted possession. Annual rent 4d. with services.

At this court power was granted to Austin Cristyom, otherwise Fissher, to eject from the aforesaid premises Henry Dyson and John Dyson, or either of them, if necessary.

At the same court it was found by the Homage that John Chapman, who held of our lord the King, by copy of court

roll, &c., an acre of arable land lying in the field of Kettering aforesaid, and extending as far as Thornegate Foorde towards the King's highway on the north, and the land of William Cave on the south, died so seized since the last Court, and that John Chapman is his son and next heir, and is of full age and more. Which said John Chapman, being present here in Court, asked to be admitted tenant to the said acre of land. To whom our lord the King granted possession, &c. Annual rent 8d. and services.

At this court it was found by the Homagium there that William Younger, who held of our lord the King, &c., &c., a cottage with appurtenances, in Kettering aforesaid, situated in a certain lane called Nue Land, between the tenement of Randolf (or Ralph?) Palmer on the east, also two leasowes (pastures?) belonging to the said cottage and adjoining it on the south side, died so seized since the last Court, and that Edward Younger is his son and next heir, and Which Edward, being present here in Court asked to be admitted tenant to the said cottage and two leasowes. To whom our lord the King granted possession, &c., &c. Annual rent 2s. 2d., with the customary services.

The fines, or By-Laws settled at this Court were:—

1. A repetition of the law for scouring the drains.
2. Renewal of law relating to Messuages having land sold for them.
3. Item that non that are Com'oners upon the Linckes shall cut any Furres or Brakes and Carry them away upon pain to forfeit for every offence 10s.
4. Item that if any person or persons shall lett his or their Beastes Com'ons for all the yeare. That then every such person or persons shall keepe no more Cattell vpon the Com'on at Lam'as than he dothe in pasture tyme, vpon paine to forfeit for every offence 10s.
5. Item that Edward Smythe shall turne the water coming from his well into the com'on drayne vpon paine to forfeit 3s. 4d.
6. Renewal of the law relating to fallowing red land.



Long Buckby Windmill, Northamptonshire.

7. Item that Richard Drawater shall scower the Draine in his Close in Northall to avoyde the water cominge from Walter Ashebies yard before Mayedaie next vpon paine to forfeit 3s. 4d.

8. Item that no Inholder or Alehouse keeper w'thin this towne of Ketteringe shall p'myt any Labourer or any mans sonne or seruant to contynue tryflinge, playinge or spendinge their money in any of there howses after eight of the clock in the afternoone, nether vpon any Sabbath or festyuall daie in tyme of devine service vpon paine of euery one so doing to forfeit for euery default 3s. 4d.

9. Item that both the Juries shall come forthe vpon the Thursdaie after Maiedaie next coming to set in order all the Hadens and Joynts betwene furlonges in the fallow feeld vpon paine of euery one in default to forfeit 3s. 4d.

The eighth of the above by-laws is interesting as an illustration of the efforts of the local authorities, three hundred years ago, to check some of the evils of the public-house system.—“The Kettering Guardian,” April 19, 1901.

Reproduced by permission of the family of the late Mr. Wise and of the editor of “The Kettering Guardian.”

226.—LONG BUCKBY WINDMILL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE Long Buckby windmill stood about a mile due east of the church, on high land on the west side of the bye road leading from the Long Buckby and East Haddon Road, from which it was about a quarter of a mile distant, and it formed a landmark for the whole country round.

It stood about 35 yards from this bye road, in a small circular grass enclosure, surrounded by a dilapidated hedge.

This mill was supported by a great post 2 feet 6 inches square, resting on four great cross beams, measuring about 10 feet each way, from the ends of which sprung wooden stays which propped the main post. The whole of the struc-

ture was originally of oak, and of excellent workmanship; the sides were of deal, which probably replaced the original oaken slats, and the roof was formed of curved sheets of iron. Inside there were two pairs of stones, driven by two great wheels of oak, with wooden cogs, attached to the main axle of the mill.

Some sixty years ago a cone of nine inch brickwork was built up under the mill, to enclose the great post, cross beams and stays, before mentioned; but this, of course, was not necessary for the stability of the structure.

This mill belonged to Mr. A. M. Allen, of Long Buckby, and as it has not been used for many years, the owner determined to take it down, and it was accordingly felled on January 2, 1914, and it was all cleared away at once.

We are indebted to Mr. Allen for the photograph of this mill.

ED.

227.—DR. SWAN AND HIS NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FRIENDS.

“PAGE 228.

(Continued from page 217.)

‘No. 18.

“From the Dr. Stonhouse.

“Sept. 14, 1745.

“My worthy Friend,

“Have you seen Ball’s Sermons, they are quite popular, the style free & easy, the doctrines of the amiable kind—& I may say of the author, tho’ he is full of clemency—whilst the generality of priests are remarkable for their severity. Perhaps I may desire you to compare him with Seed for elegance, & even Tillotson for simplicity & strength. In short he is like Swift’s poetry, everyone thinks he could write such verses, but when he comes to try, he finds himself

grossly mistaken.—Even a clown may understand him, & yet even Dr. Butler (Bp. of Bristol) himself be charm'd with his flowing harmony, & strict connection. Reeves (a violent high church litigious Priest) has publish'd in 2 vol^s. 8^o a translation of the Apologies of Justin Martyr—Tertullian—Minutius Felix—with Vincentius Linnensis Rule of Faith, with a large preface—a truly useful & desirable work. Good God! What spirit there is in some of these apologies! I wonder this book is not more known; but I suppose the very name of the Author prejudices people against it.

“Whichcote’s Sermons published by L^d. Shaftesbury is a glorious performance: the last edition was printed at Edinburgh 1742. I am very fond of them.

“Yours sincerely.”

“No. 19.

“From the same.

“Sept. 25, 1745.

“My dear Doctor,

“I never receive a letter from you, but I am impatient till I balance accounts with you.—There is a little piece call’d Adam’s Cookery and Eve’s Luxury, lately printed for Doddesly, which I believe would a/sist your friend Key in his intended tabular method of diet, especially of the vegetable kind.—Sharp’s Sermons seem to flow from a *good* heart: he writes in the most forcible & affectionate manner, as if he sincerely desired the amendment & improvement of his audience. Gil Blas you must read to Mrs. Swan—every line shews him an *adept* in the knowledge of mankind. ’Tis Dr. Nicholls’s book of relaxation & I think him WITHOUT FLATTERY the Solomon of Europe. I liv’d with him 3 years & never saw his temper ruffled. I am quite astonish’d at his wisdom, his skill in his profession, & the harmony of his moral character. He makes every one read Gil Blas—all his female patients especially. Nothing every pleas’d him, he says, equal to Sangrado’s proceedings; it suits so many

modern authors, & espousers of ignorant young fellows. But a physician only can enter thoroughly into the spirit of that character.

“I think with you a man ought to read but few books (or indeed no books), but what makes him *wiser* or *better*, & surely our books even of relaxation may be made to answer IN SOME MEASURE those ends.

“Pray read Wichcot’s Sermons, they are most excellent performances—but very inelegant.

“I am surpriz’d at L^d. Shaftesbury’s sentiments concerning Ridicule &c. He was by all accounts a man of exemplary morality—He used to say of himself. *I am in the greatest medley of enthusiasm & scepticism the world ever produc’d*. His book call’d SEVERAL LETTERS, &c. I am now reprinting at my own expence—they are glorious things—I will send you one next month, I think I do mankind service in revising them, without giving myself much trouble, & perhaps with some little gain. Tis a risque—I may POSSIBLY be a loser. Depend on nothing more, dear Doctor, than my most cordial affection, & sincerest esteem for you.

“Our universities are in realitly not much more expensive than other places; ’tis y^e vices & luxury of its members renders it so expensive. See Dr. Newton’s expence of an university education—a highly entertaining pamphlet & one of the finest pieces of English ever publish’d since England has been an Island.

“Amory’s Sermon ought to be printed in letters of gold—I speak this *seriously* not *figuratively*. None ever yet shew’d the superiority of Xtianity over *meer* morality in such lively colours.

“Bentham’s pieces will please mightily if I know anything of mankind, in respect to their taste for literary performances. As to Ball’s Sermons—I am glad you approve them, but I am afraid in my last I expre/sed myself too strongly in their favour. I have an impetuosity in my temper—an eagerne/s that often wants to be restrain’d; so that when I praise or dispraise anything, you must allow for this heat

of constitution, and occasionally substract something from what I praise, and add some favourable circumstances to what I dispraise. My style is too expre/sive of my eager thoughts when I write to a friend like you. You see the very dilatation & contraction of my heart : I put on no covering. However in defence of what I advanc'd concerning Ball, his 2d, 3d, 4th & 6th are the best, & please me much, especially his 6th. I like his notion of repentence. I would be understood to speak of these 4 when I extoll him. The other are made up of trite thoughts, & very superficial; tho' they have their beauties, & are not without merit.

“By what I have just now said of my natural temper y^r rule—“*Ever judge favourably, unless there are manifest reasons to the contrary*”—ought above all things to be adopted by me. I must labour against the bent of my natural constitution.

“I have sent up to BOTH the Magazines, rules for self examination, & a discu/sion of the *grand* point in what state a man is fit to die in : and I hope I have handled these *curious* subjects so as to please you.

“Cope's Demonstratio, &c., is a *sine quá non* in physick. Our winter's evenings are beginning, & I am reading to Mrs. Stonhouse at her desire Dr. Goodman's Winter Evenings Conference w^{ch} I a/sure you is an excellent performance.

“Bp. Burnett's hist. of his own times is well worth y^r reading—tis a noble performance. But Stackhouse has abridged it wth some pretty observations in a 5^s 8^{vo}. The first volume only.

“After all, dear Dr., nothing is e/sential but Ethicks or Physick to us. What signifies my knowledge of the disposition & event of the battles of Marathon (for w^{ch} victory Miltiades's only reward was to have his picture drawn), of Thermopylæ, where Leonidas seal'd his country's liberty in death, or of Platea, where Mardonius the Persian General with all his Millions was discomfited, & where the Persians verify'd what *Horace* says,

“Sen sêra, quid mens rite, quid indoles;
Nutritu fanstis sub penetralibus po/set.

For the Grecians conquer'd them by dint of valour, & y^e high sense of liberty, so remarkably instilled into every principal of their education.

“I gave myself a benefaction of 4 guineas last week to the purchase of the hospital in hopes of getting the same sum from the other physicians & surgeons—but I am afraid they will not follow my example.

I am mightily taken wth Dr. Lucas's practical Xtianity. Siffredi's character in Tancred & Sigismunda appears indeed, as you observe, devoid of humanity—but consider, Sir, old men are void of the *amiable* and *delicate* passions—& ancient statesmen had more virtue than those of modern days. The *amor Patriæ* of the Greeks & Romans is now made a jest on. There is really no such thing existing now a days. I own with you Thomson's other plays (all 3) are superior to this: the world in general di/sents from us. There is one thing remarkable in this play, which is great calamity with little guilt. The story is taken from a novel call'd The Marriage for Revenge in the 2^d vol of Gil Blas Chap. 4th.

“I am, dear Dr., &c.”

“PAGE 234.

“No. 20.

“From Dr. Stonhouse.

“Oct. 7, 1745.

“Dear Dr.,

“Tho' you are a letter in my debt, I shall give you farther credit upon so extraordinary an occasion as the following—Dr. A—* my formidable rival is FAIRLY routed.—He decamp'd y^s morning; & we parted in perfect friendship. I gave him the *subsequent* letter of recommendation to a Gen-

* This was the well-known poet, Mark Akenside, who was born in 1721, and who practised medicine at Northampton in 1744.

tleman of £1,500 pr. Ann. at Hampstead near London, where he is gone to settle; & where he intends to write a Treatise on Hampstead Mineral Water.

Dear Sir,

The Gentleman who presents you with this is Dr. A—— a brother Physician, whose merit, as a Gentleman of refined sense & elegance of taste is too well known by his writings (the Pleasures of the Imagination &c.), to need any other testimonial, and I daresay from what you already know of them, you will naturally conclude, without any praise of mine, that such a man must be proportionably distinguished in his own peculiar profession.

I take this opportunity of introducing him to the honour of yr acquaintance, & make no doubt but you will receive him as a Gentleman whom on a variety of accounts I greatly esteem, & whose near neighbourhood in any place, where there had been room for us both, I should have rejoic'd in as a great felicity of life.

I am Srth wth ye highest respect & esteem &c.

“This letter has convinc'd A—— who is indeed a man of the most *stupendous* Genius, & something more than mortal, that I mean well & act accordingly; tho' I am not to be bullied, or depriv'd of my lawful rights (as a regular Physician) & establish'd settlement. In short I believe we both *esteem* & *wish* each other well; and he has promis'd to be my medicinal Correspondent.

“Have you got Dr. Doddridge's book yet? I think he is too *severely* religious in many places, tho' I highly value the book on the whole, especially as I know the man to be truly virtuous.

“Yr Ode I have read—Flattery to a friend I abhor, & therefore tell you bluntly & honestly I desire you always to write in prose, where you will always please—I like some of yr poetic sentiments; but several of the stanza's, especially the first, is a distant relation of the Sternholdians. In short I detest poetry, unles from a Dryden, a Prior, or a Pope, & therefore I quitted it myself, tho' some people w^d have been so cruel, as to have persuaded me that I had a Genius for Poetry, but thank God, I *knew* to the contrary. I pleas'd in a few boyish things, but discovered very early I was unequal to the merit of the *name* of *Poet*.

"Now I am talking of Poetry, pray did you ever read a poem, w^{ch} I am sure w^d suit y^r taste, call'd y^e *Deity*, 8^{vo} 1740.—There are many glorious lines in it.—I would not part wth it for treble the price.

"A Gentleman asking me, what I intended in this time of danger to do with all my books—the Pretender w^d burn them all—I answer'd—That I w^d take the Greek Testament, a pocket Horace, & Glover's Leonidas, & leave him all the rest. The one w^d comfort me as a Xtian, the other divert me as a man of *rational* pleasure, and Leonidas w^d instruct me how to seal my country's liberty by my death, & to support myself by an exemplary Heroism against the Lamentations of my wife & children.—You know these were Leonidas's own circumstances.—I read Leonidas all over within these two days, & 20 times I believe before.—Pray do you do the same;—but with Dr. Pemberton's observations on it.

"I sh^d be glad of y^r sentiments on Scongall's 4th Sermon call'd, *There are but a small number to be Sav'd*. Have you yet read Harrington's *Oceana*?—You MUST do that—'tis one of the greatest performances ever atchiev'd. From him are all schemes, and sensible political pamphlets deriv'd. I abhor politics in general, and NEVER read, or concern myself ab^t them; but Harrington has most comprehensive views, & includes great learning, & useful knowledge. He is an ORIGINAL Genius, very few of which have been produc'd. Homer, Milton, Newton, &c.

"Our College Dispensatory will I fear be a SAD thing at last—I don't like their method—Edinburgh is worth a thousand of the London Specimens, tho' that might be alter'd for the better. I am sorry I bought it, for I find all is contain'd in the Pharm. Reformata, except the preface, w^{ch} as you observ'd is well worth reading.

Pray how go you on with my blunt Acquaintance *down-right* Montaigne? He IS the man that DARES write what he THOUGHT. He now lies by me, & I must quote you this short passage.—'Let *us* follow REASON, & let the publick approbation follow us the same way, if it pleases.' Bp. Barlow in



Dovecote at Newbottle, Northamptonshire.

his excellent book entitled Cases of Conscience has a fine sentence, which may serve as a supplement to this.—‘He who thinks to save anything by his religion, but his soul, will be a Loser in the end.’ Is not this a god-like saying, worthy to be had in everlasting remembrance? I hope a reflection on this will give you some pleasure, and be, as it were, a spur to our duty in this degenerate age, where every thing truly laudable is sneer’d. I am sure these reflections give me great spirits, & inspire me with a decent contempt for the vicious.

“Say no more abt degrees.—‘An honest man’s the noblest work of God.’ Those are pitiful considerations to friendship; w^{ch} like time and death levels all distinctions of rank and title.

“I am glad you like Gil Blas: I often read a pa/sage in him—& am pleas’d to think how you will be delighted with it. ’Tis an inimitable performance to those who enter into the spirit of it. I am sorry y^r practice is so small—*Draw on me for what money you want, I will answer y^r bill—for God’s sake don’t be distress’d, for if mongril wretches see that, ’twill hurt y^r business irreparably*—DRAW ON ME, I SAY, WITHOUT RELUCTANCE—and hope for better times.

“Y^{rs} sincerely.

228.—DOVECOTE AT NEWBOTTLE.

THE dovecote at Newbottle stands in the field to the south of the Manor House previously described, beneath several lofty trees.

It is octagonal in plan and built, somewhat roughly, of native sandstone, the sides being 8 feet 6 inches in width, at the ground level; and the walls, which have a slight batter, are 2 feet 8 inches in thickness at the base. The height to the eaves is 16 feet, and to the summit about 30 feet. The entrance is on the north side, the doorway being 4 feet 9

inches in height, and 2 feet 9 inches in width; the door is modern and is made of deal, but the frame work, in which it hangs, is original and is constructed of oak. The roof is covered by stone slabs and is slightly curved in ogee form at the eaves. The lantern at the top is open and is supported by eight oak posts, and is covered with stone slabs.

Inside the building is lined with brickwork; and the nests, of which there are about 380, have stone ledges. The framing of the roof is of good design, and the revolving post in the centre is still in position, with parts of the ladder supports.

This dovecote is similar to, though smaller than, that at Dallington,* in this county.

ED.

229—RUSHTON HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

MR. ALFRED T. STORY, in his article on Rushton,† has a good deal to say about the legend connected with the marriage of Lord Cullen with Elizabeth Trentham, and he quotes certain verses commemorating this event, but he does not say where they first appeared. Mr. John Taylor, however, in *Rushton, and its owners*,‡ gives the reference to these lines, which were printed in "Once a Week," for April 9th, 1864; and are here reprinted from that periodical, together with a Foreword of Explanation.

A LEGEND OF NORTHAMPTON.

EXPLANATION.—The story runs that, more than a century ago, Bryan, second Lord Cullen, of Rushton Hall, near Kettering, being betrothed to Elizabeth Trentham, heiress of the Trenthams of Staffordshire, formed whilst abroad a strong attachment to a young Italian lady, who returned his affection. Lord Cullen, however, suddenly

* See "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries," New Series, Vol. II, page 140.

† "Historical Legends of Northamptonshire," by Alfred T. Story. Pub. about 1883.

‡ "Rushton and its Owner," compiled by John Taylor, 1896.

left Italy and his second lady-love, and, coming home, was married to Miss Trentham. Whilst the wedding banquet was going on, the deceived Italian suddenly made her appearance amongst the guests, and, taking a chalice full of wine from one of them, sank on her knees, and drank "endless misery" to the newly-married couple. She then disappeared, and was never heard of again. Strangely enough, her wish was fulfilled; and Lord Cullen's estates subsequently passed into the possession of W. Hope, Esq., whose executors afterwards sold them to Miss Thornhill, and in that lady's family they still remain.

I.

The noon-tide shone with radiant glow
On tower and castle-keep,
The tall grass surged in waves of green,
As stirs the mighty deep.

II.

The grand old oaks, a line of sires,
Great deeds remembering,
Circled the manor as a band
Of senators their king.

III.

On the broad terraces their plumes
Of green and golden dye
The peacocks sunned; their purple breasts
Blazed out right gorgeously:

IV.

And rich parterres in July dress
Of amber, white, and blue,
And scarlet, all-prismatic glanced
In belt of Iris-hue;

V.

From jasper basins fountains leapt
In shower of silver spray,
And fell with pattering, soothing splash,
Cooling the summer day.

VI.

Crowded the eager-talking guests
Into the portico,
Thick-thronging up the marble steps
From the broad path below :

VII.

Shouts rent the skies : the stalwart heir
Of those possessions wide
Led slowly through the tenant-line
A fair and dowered bride.

VIII.

Loud joy-bells, echoing on the breeze,
Proclaimed that service done
Which joins for aye, "till death shall part,"
Two youthful lives in one.

IX.

With princely fare the tables groaned,
The red wine sparkled bright,
And many a flushing "damosel"
Was pledged by gallant knight ;

X.

Soft silver peals of laughter shrill
Rang on the perfumed air,
Commingle with the deep low tones
Of youthful nobles there ;

XI.

In stars of splendid beauty gleamed
Rare jewels, proudly set
On snow-white arm—on lofty brow—
In regal coronet ;

XII.

Rich silken robes light-rustling stirred
As stirred the bearded corn,
Sleepily nodding in the breeze
Of a bright August dawn.

XIII.

Dull faces brightened into mirth,
The bright grew brighter still;
The proud ones doffed their dignity,
The stern their pride of will.

XIV.

The fair bride blushed at words of love
From her young husband-king,
Deep-whispered ever and anon,
When none were listening.

XV.

Now, as the mirth grew to its height,
Uprose the princely host—
The bridegroom's father—cup in hand,
To give the looked for toast.

XVI.

Half-whispers ran the table round,
The guests expectant grew,
Voices sank hushed, and silence fell
Upon the merry crew :

XVII.

When up the ancient vaulted hall
A veiled figure stole
In bridal white all noiselessly
Like some released soul.

XVIII.

Men stared amazed, as who should ask
Their neighbours "What is this?"
And ladies wondering under-toned
Forgot the bridal bliss.

XIX.

To the chief table moved the form;
Removing there her veil,
She turned and faced the trembling bride
And bridegroom deathly pale.

XX.

Then stood before the stricken guests
A sweet Italian maid,
On whose white lips irresolute
A fearful love-smile played.

XXI.

Adown her polished shoulders fell
Black silky waves of hair;
If *beauty* could win love, 'twere *hers*,
For she was ten times fair!

XXII.

The floating cloud of gossamer,
Of misty pearlèd lace,
Draping her tresses, showed not white
As showed her sweet young face;

XXIII

Her large dark eyes with frenzy flashed
A mingled rage and grief,
Her hands close locked together sought
In vain her soul's relief.

XXIV.

Slow-moving toward her lover's sire,
Her hands released their clasp,
And, stretching forth the right, she took
The wine-cup from his grasp.

XXV.

Then sank she on her bended knee,
Queen-like upon the ground,
Casting one look of cold fixed woe
On the vain pomp around.

XXVI.

To her white lips, all-quivering
In the bright golden day,
Raised she the chalice brimming o'er
With ruby-hued Tokay.

XXVII.

"False love! may misery," she cried,
"Pursue thy bride and thee,
And thy black perjured soul 'fore Heaven
Be witness aye for me!"

XXVIII.

Rose in dismay the blanchèd guests,
The recreant bridegroom quailed,
The bride sank fainting 'neath the gaze
Of that stern face unveiled:

XXIX.

The old door grated on its hinge,
With creaking clamour borne,
All turned at the unwelcome sound—
The visitor was gone!

XXX.

So runs the legend. Never more,
From that ill-fated hour,
Was that betrayed lady seen—
That sweet Italian flower!

XXXI.

But an offended Heaven did set
Its seal of vengeance there;
And though forgotten was the maid,
Fulfilled was her prayer.

XXXII.

A few years rolled: her rival sank,
With her false lover low,
Into the direst penury—
The depths of sudden woe;

XXXIII.

His broad lands to a stranger passed,
Men mocked his sullied fame;
His race died out, and now the earth
No longer knows his name!

A. H. B.

—"Once a Week," Vol. X, April 9th, 1864.

230.—DAIRIES AND CHEESE ROOMS.

THE Window-Tax in England was introduced in 1695, and at first it only affected houses having more than nine windows. This tax was afterwards frequently increased and applied to every house having more than six windows.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, it was felt that this tax pressed hardly on farmers and others dealing with milk and cheese production.

It was therefore determined to give relief to these industries, and the Statute of 36 George III., cap. 117, intituled "An Act to exempt Dairies and Rooms u/ed /olely for making, keeping, and drying Chee/e and Butter, from the duties on Windows and Lights," was passed on the 18th May, 1796.

This Act recites that certain rates and duties had been from time to time laid on windows and lights in dwelling houses, and that it was expedient to exempt such windows and lights in dairies and rooms for making cheese from such duties. It was therefore enacted that from and after the 5th day of April, 1796, upon every assessment of such duties it should not be lawful to assess any windows or lights in any dairies or in any rooms or places kept and used for the sole purpose of drying and keeping cheese or of making cheese or butter, and for no other purpose. Provided that these exemptions should extend only to such windows or lights in such dairies or rooms as aforesaid as should be made with splines* or wooden laths or iron bars and wholly without glass; and that such dairies or rooms should not be used at any time for any person to dwell or sleep in. And also provided that the owner of the dwelling house to which such dairies or rooms belong, should paint or cause to be painted on the door thereof in large Roman black letters of two inches at least in height and of a proportionate breadth the words *Dairy* and *Cheese Room*, or some of them as the

* Long thin strips of wood. See "The English Dialect Dictionary," edited by Professor J. Wright, 1904.

case should require, and keep such words so painted distinctly legible during such time as such dairies and rooms should be used for such purposes; and in case the regulations contained in this Act were not complied with, then such dairies and cheese rooms should be liable to all duties to which they were liable, before the passing of this Act.

This Statute was repealed in 1803, by the Act of 43 George III., cap. 117, which altered and increased the tax on windows, but the exemption as the windows in question was re-enacted, with the variation that the words "Dairy" or "Cheese Room" were to be painted on the outer door or on the outside of the window thereof in large Roman letters.

By virtue of the Act of 14 & 15 Victoria, cap. 36, all taxes on windows or lights ceased to be payable after the 5th April, 1851, and therefore the exemption of windows of dairies and cheese rooms was no longer necessary.

It is no doubt rare at the present time to find any houses having dairies or cheese rooms attached, on the windows of which these important words appear, it being over half a century since they have ceased to have any legal value.

In the village of Little Houghton, near Northampton, however, there are still examples of both legends.

On the left hand side of the turn to Billing Railway Station stands a large stone Farm House, belonging to Mr. C. Smyth, and occupied by Mr. H. J. Pell. Over one of the windows of an outbuilding attached to this house, a piece of board is nailed, on which is painted, in black Roman letters, about three inches high, the word:—

DAIRY.

The other example occurs on a stone house, standing on the main road, near the entrance to Little Houghton House, occupied by the Misses Deacon.

On the lintel of the window, in the gable on the third storey, is painted the word:—

CHEESE ROOM.

The writer is indebted to Mr. Christopher Smyth, D.L., for the information concerning these windows, at Houghton.

ED.

231.—TRADESMEN'S TOKENS AND TOWN PIECES ISSUED
IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

(Continued from page 224.)

HAVING briefly outlined the history of seventeenth century tokens in general, the writer will now turn to those of Northamptonshire in particular.

The Northamptonshire series consists entirely of halfpence and farthings. Town pieces were issued at Northampton by the Chamberlains; at Peterborough by the Overseers and the Town Bailiffs; at King's Cliffe by the Overseers; at Oundle by the Feoffees; at the latter place also "For the use of the poor," and probably issued by the Overseers. Halfpence of octagonal form were issued at Peterborough and Towcester, and heart-shaped halfpence at Thingdon (Finedon) and Welford. The tokens comprising this series are, for the greater part, of ordinary types, the only pieces deserving special mention being the halfpence issued by John Twigden of Northampton (No. 84) on account of the warning, *Crede sed Cave*, which it gives, and the halfpence issued by John Ponder of Rowell (No. 150), which exhibit "Ob," the abbreviation of *obolus* = a halfpenny, a sign which is of rare occurrence upon the tokens of this period.

Crests or family arms are sometimes displayed. Twyford Worthington of Higham Ferrers, Will Filbrigg of Oundle, and Charles Gore of Towcester have each the crest or arms of their family represented on their respective tokens.

The arms of the incorporated trade companies, or guilds of the city of London, or some part thereof, are well represented in the Northamptonshire series. We have the following examples:—The Bakers', on the tokens issued by Robert Andrewes, John Cawthorne, and George Slye of Peterborough, and Edmond Palmer of Thrapston; the Blacksmiths', on that issued by Gilbert Negus of Higham Ferrers; the Cordwainers', on those issued by Thomas Gawtherne of Grendon and James Taylor of Peterborough; the Drapers', on those issued by John French of Peterborough,

and Thomas Clarke of Towcester; the Dyers', on those issued by William Bell of Towcester; the Fruiterers', on that issued by William Healy of Daventry; the Goldsmiths', on that issued by Thomas Judd of Higham Ferrers; the Grocers', on those issued by John Stoakes of Brackley, Thomas Allen of Brigstock, Edward Arnold, Henry Bassett, and Richard Farmer of Daventry, Thomas Wallis of Geddington, Elisha Allmey of West Haddon, John Fox of Kettering, Thomas Law of King's Cliffe, John Eaton, William James, and Richard Stevenson of Oundle, John Bludwick, John Butler, Robert Danyell, George Hamerton, Thomas Sechell, Thomas Shinn, and William Wells of Peterborough, Samuel Peake of Rockingham, John Collier of Rowell, Edmund Chandler of King's Sutton, John Kingston of Towcester, Thomas Marriott and Martin Packer of Weedon, and Henry Smith of Wellingborough; the Haberdashers', on those issued by John Weech of Lamport, Henry Coldwell and William Hull of Oundle; the Ironmongers', on those issued by Thomas Cooper of Northampton; the Mercers', on those issued by Thomas Webb of Kettering, John Weech of Lamport, Richard Burton of Peterborough, William Dodson of Rowell, and George Waple of Towcester; the Merchant Tailors', on that issued by Will. Terrewest of Oundle; the Tallow Chandlers', on those issued by Samuel Wright of Barnwell St. Andrew's, and Daniel Mauley and John Pashler of Oundle.

In addition to these we have a pair of scales, represented on the tokens issued by Richard Nin, of Duddington; William Church, of Hartwell; Thomas Law, of King's Cliffe; Paul Grove, of Mears Ashby; John Peryn, of Moulton; I. D. S., of Northampton; Thomas Ratcliffe, of Paulerspury; John Kingston, of Towcester; and William Seer, of Wellingborough. A glove, on that issued by John Twigden, of Northampton. A chain, on that issued by Henry Bassett, of Daventry. A sugar-loaf, on those issued by Connoway Rands, of Brackley; Thomas Wallis, of Geddington; John Labram, of Northampton; and George Boseman, of Wansford. A still, on that issued by John Audley, of Oundle. A pack-horse on that issued by Mathew Goston, of Lutton.

A pack-saddle, on those issued by Thomas Bearly, of Haringworth. Three awls, on that issued by John Granger, of Ashley. A windmill, on that issued by John Johnson, of Doddington. A man making candles, on those issued by Lawrence Hauton, of Oundle; John Hunt, of Thrapston; and William Resby, of Weldon. A stick of candles, on those issued by John Chettle, and Henry Chettle, of Higham Ferrers; and John Ponder, of Rowell. A single candle, on that issued by Thomas Grubb, of Daventry. Only one token states that it was issued by a Bookseller, viz., Zacheus Freeman, of Daventry, although it is probable that two others, bearing the representation of a Bible, and both issued at Peterborough, emanated from booksellers.

Amongst inn-signs we have St. George and the Dragon at Northampton, Rushden, Welford, and Lamport; The Red Lion at Aynhoe and Brackley; The Bell at Aynhoe and Brackley; The Sun at Brackley; The King's Head at Brackley; The Swan at Bulwick, and Thrapston; The Rose and Crown at Daventry; The Hart, or Hind, at Lowick, and Northampton; The One Pigeon at Northampton; The Lamb and Flag at Northampton; The Falcon at Potterspury, and Stamford Baron; The Woolpack at Stamford Baron; The Royal Oak at Finedon; The Talbot at Towcester; and the Sun and Moon at Wellingborough.

In a few towns the local authority intervened to check private coinage, and at the same time ordered the issue of an official token. This course was adopted at Northampton, and we find it recorded in the town books that at an assembly held March 24, 1652-3, it was resolved:—

“That whereas there are diverse brasse halfpence dispersed abroad in this town by diverse persons ayming at their private (lucres?) therein, it is ordered that the same shalbe all suppressed & that the Chamberlins of this town shall fourthwth for the benifit of the poor disburse ffortie shillings for farthin tokens to be stamped with the town arms upon them.”

WILLIAM C. WELLS.

END OF VOLUME IV.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES

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Books Received.

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ST. GILES, NORTHAMPTON, by the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, M.A., F.S.A. (W. Mark and Co., Ltd., Northampton. 1911. 7s. 6d. net.)

We cordially welcome this volume, which, with the histories of All Saints and St. Peter, forms the third great church history, for which the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson is entirely responsible, the history of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre having been written in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. Cox.

This book contains ten chapters, which deal in a most exhaustive manner with everything connected with the church and parish of St. Giles. The architectural history of the church is by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A.; and the drawings are by Mr. Thomas Garratt and Mr. Thomas Shepard.

There are pedigrees of the following important families: Lambe of Rothwell, Lewis of Northampton, Dudley, Watkin, Bateman, Pennington of Northampton, Goodday, Portal, Gobion of Northampton, Paynell and Turpin of Northampton, Whaley of Northampton, and Garlikmonger of Northampton; and these pedigrees form a distinct feature of the volume.

There are also some most interesting chapters on subjects but little known at the present time, such as the history of Anchorèsses and Gilds.

On page 260 there are two curious misprints, where "the Sheriff of Northampton" is mentioned, instead of "the Sheriff of Northamptonshire."

Mr. Serjeantson does not mention the Memorandum which was issued by the Committee, appointed for the restoration of the church, in the middle of the last century, with the plan annexed showing the seats of the principal inhabitants in the parish. This we hope to print in our next issue.

The book is well printed and bound, and the illustrations are excellent.

A HISTORY OF DESBOROUGH, IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, by J. R. Moore. 1910.

Mr. Moore has recently written a history of his native town, of much interest to Northamptonshire folk. Indeed this is a remarkable book, not only for the research shown by the author, and for the numerous illustrations from photographs taken by him, but also for the fact that it has been entirely printed by him at his private press at Desborough.

The book consists of 120 pages, which are grouped into sixteen chapters, and it is dedicated to the author's mother.

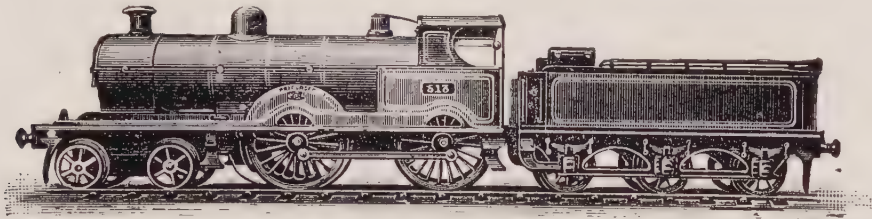
Mr. Moore reproduces the late Sir Henry Dryden's drawings of the fragment of the very curious Anglo-Saxon cross shaft which stood for many years in the garden of the vicarage, and which was placed in the church in 1903. Two sides of this cross are shown in the illustration (Nos. 1 and 1a); but unfortunately on the same plate are shown two sides of another Anglo-Saxon cross shaft (Nos. 2 and 2a), without a hint that the stone thus illustrated is and always has been at Moulton, in Northamptonshire!

The excellent chapter on St. Giles' Church is from the pen of Mr. H. Cayley, who also contributes a charming little plan of the building, which shows its unique shape very clearly. The lettering, however, on this plan is not referred to in the letterpress.

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Books Received.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, by M. W. Brown, M.A., Assistant Master in Oundle School. (Cambridge: at the University Press. 1911. 1s. 6d. net.)

This charming little book, which forms one of the volumes of the Cambridge County Geographies, is far more than a geography of the county. It includes, amongst other things, a history of Northampton, both shire and town, and of Peterborough, both soke and city; particulars of natural history, industries, architecture, communications and administration, together with notes on a few of the principal inhabitants.

This book is well printed and bound, and there are several maps and a large number of illustrations, most of which are unknown, and interesting views of the county.

There are hardly any misprints in this work. A few places are improperly spelt, such as Barton Seagrave for Barton Segrave, Easton Maudit for Easton Mauduit, and the word Rutlandshire is also incorrect. A curious mistake occurs on page 182, where the name of John Askham, the shoemaker poet, is given as William Askham.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, PEDIGREES, ETC., RELATING TO PERSONS OF THE SURNAME OF BULL, collected by Joseph Cecil Bull. Parts I and II. London. 1911-2.

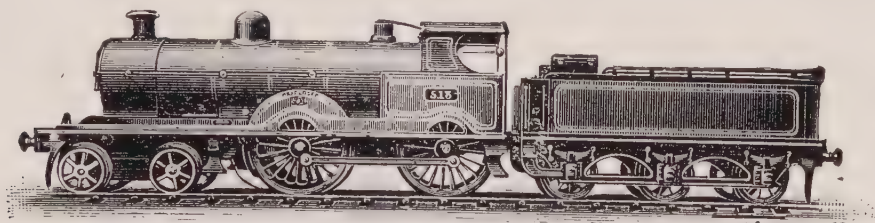
Mr. Bull is now printing privately all the references he can obtain relating to the Bull family. The two parts already printed contain entries from the Feet of Fines for Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire, from the Oxfordshire Archdeaconry Papers, from Bridges's Northamptonshire Collection, from documents in the Heralds' College, from the registers of many of the parishes in Oxfordshire and the southern parts of this county, together with a large number of wills of various members of the Bull family.

Mr. J. C. Bull, whose address is Edenholme, Stevenage, Herts, would be glad to receive any additional references or notes relating to Bull or allied families.

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Books Received.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, PEDIGREES, ETC., RELATING TO PERSONS OF THE SURNAME OF BULL, collected by Joseph Cecil Bull. Part III. London. 1912.

Mr. Bull has now issued privately another portion of his notes, relating to the Bull family; containing copies of book-plates, plans, and entries from the registers at Charwelton, Boughton, and Pitsford in Northamptonshire, and from the Peterborough Diocesan Records, and abstracts of wills from the Northampton District Probate Registry. Mr. Bull also quotes all the entries relating to the Bull family contained in the earlier volumes of "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries." Like the parts previously issued this is beautifully and accurately printed.

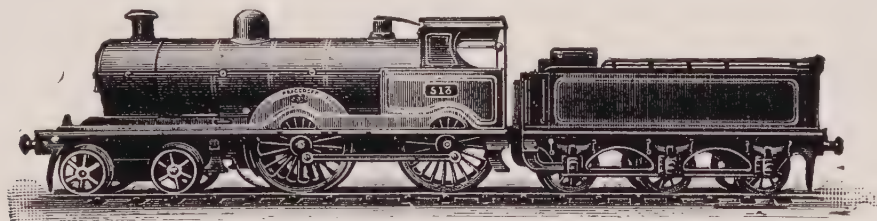
THE ROYAL PRISONER OF HOLDENBY. By D. W. Barrett, M.A., Rector of Holdenby, Northants. 1/- net. To be obtained of the Author.

The Rev. Canon Barrett has written a pleasant little pamphlet of sixteen pages, on Holdenby House and King Charles's sojourn there. It is illustrated by thirteen drawings; eight of which are taken from the late Mr. A. Hartshorne's Paper on Holdenby printed in the *Archæological Journal*. One of the illustrations is from an early sketch of the ruins from a drawing in the British Museum, the reference to which is unfortunately not given. On page 12, Canon Barrett speaks of the caves of Stamford, which, of course should be Stanford.

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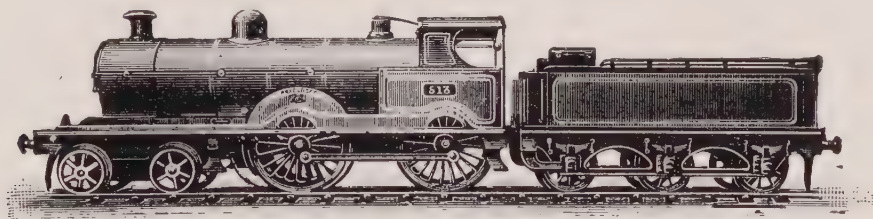
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Books Received.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, PEDIGREES, ETC., RELATING TO PERSONS OF THE SURNAME OF BULL, collected by Joseph Cecil Bull. Part IV. (London, 1913.)

A fourth part of these notes, consisting of sixty-two pages, has now been issued by Mr. Bull. This contains abstracts of the wills of a large number of Bulls, residing in various parts of Northamptonshire, and also many entries from the Close Rolls. This volume is as carefully produced and printed as the previous parts which have been published. The spelling of the names of certain villages is, however, somewhat erratic. No doubt in most cases the name is given as it is written in the original will, but this is not so stated, and the result is somewhat misleading. Thus in Northamptonshire we find Clipson for Clipston, Eason for East-on-the-Hill, and Stanierne for Stanion; and in Rutland Banston for Braunston, and Riall for Ryhall.

Mr. J. C. Bull would be pleased to hear from anyone with references to the Bull families or any families allied with them, at Edenholme, Stevenage, Herts.

PASTIMES IN TIMES PAST, by O. Paul Monckton. (The West Strand Publishing Company, Limited, London, 1913. Price six shillings net.)

Mr. O. P. Monckton, the son of Mr. E. P. Monckton, of Laundimer House, Oundle, has written a most interesting book on pastimes.

This, curiously enough, commences with one of the most modern of games, namely, bridge. The author says that this game was introduced about fifty years ago, which is certainly more than most players have any idea of. He considers that the word "bridge," is a corruption of "biritch," and he gives a facsimile reproduction of the first pamphlet (published in 1886) relating to the game. This consists of only four pages, giving the value of the cards, the method of playing, the games and rubbers, and the scoring, and it is a very quaint little document.

Then follows a chapter on the constitutional history of chess, with an illustration of some ferocious chessmen representing "Berserk biting his shield." A later chapter deals with the identity of chess and cards, and is very suggestive.

A chapter deals with little known sports, such as the bull-running at Stamford and Tutbury, the throwing at cocks.

Kuting, football, bowls, skittles, cricket, lawn tennis, billiards and croquet are also dealt. The early name of lawn tennis, we are told, is pame, which by the way is sometimes spelt pâme and sometimes pame. Mr. Monckton also devotes a chapter to the history of playing cards.

Altogether we can recommend this book as containing much interesting information, told in a very pleasant manner.

No. 5, Vol. IV. New Series.

October, 1913.

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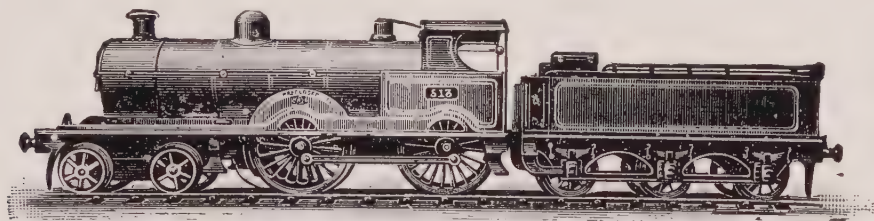
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GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ANCESTORS, THE WASHINGTONS OF SULGRAVE AND BRINGTON. By William C. Wells. (Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.).

The story of the great George Washington, and his Northamptonshire ancestors, is one, like that of Mary Queen of Scots, which seems to appeal to everyone, and innumerable indeed are the books which have been written on both subjects.

One of the latest on Washington is a little brochure, of sixteen pages, by Mr. Wells, which shows in a clear manner the descent of the first President of the United States from the Lawrence Washington of Northampton and Sulgrave, who died in 1584.

This contains a sketch pedigree abbreviated from that drawn up by Mr. Henry F. Waters; and, on the first page, is an illustration of the seal of William de Wessyngton, of the date of 1360, showing the shield bearing the well-known Washington arms: *argent, two bars and in chief three mullets gules*; which are more usually known as "the Stars and Stripes," and are the foundation of the present flag of the United States.

No. 6, Vol. IV. New Series.

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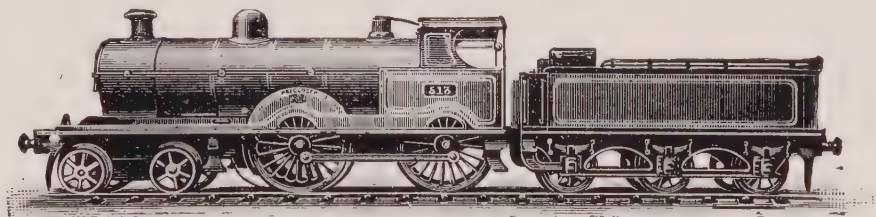
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THE ANATOMY OF TRUTH. By F. Hugh Capron, B.A., F.R.A.S., F.L.S., F.R.G.S. (Hodder and Stoughton, London. *net*, ten shillings and sixpence.)

The book is a companion volume to "The Conflict of Truth," which was written by Mr. Capron in 1902,* and warmly received at that time. The objects of that book were to show that the Bible, in its account of the creation, was literally and absolutely accurate.

In the present volume Mr. Capron pursues his theme by endeavouring to answer the question he proposes: "How came Religion into existence at all?" And he proceeds to trace the natural history of religion, which he compares to the natural history of man; and this he shows in the following tabular form:

* See Review in "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries," New Series, Vol. I., Part IV.

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Some of the sentences appear to be too complicated and lengthy; one indeed consists of 139 words, and contains only two semi-colons and a few commas.

This book is a very remarkable production, the line of argument is most carefully followed, and the examples and illustrations of the various facts stated are most interesting, and we must congratulate Mr. Capron on having written such a valuable work on religion.

THE POEMS OF JOHN DRYDEN. Edited by John Sargeaunt, M.A. 1910. (Henry Frewde, London.)

A new edition of the poetical works of Northamptonshire's only great poet, by a Northamptonshire man. The name of Sargeaunt is well-known to natives of this county and the father of our editor was the late John Barneby Sargeaunt, for many years the Revising Barrister.

Dryden's poems have been frequently printed, but nearly all the editions contain gross blunders, which have been reproduced again and again. Even the complete edition of the poet's works of 1808. by Sir Walter Scott, contains many passages which do not make sense.

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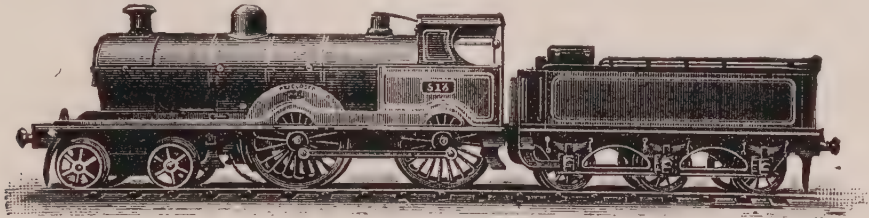
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THE ROMANCE OF THE LACE PILLOW. Pub. by H. H. Armstrong at Olney, 1919.

This book is written by Mr. Thomas Wright, of Olney, the historian of Cowper, the poet, and is one which will be cherished by every person in the counties of Bedford, Buckingham and Northampton, who loves articles of refinement and beauty, produced by local industry.

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The facts in this book are most accurate, there being hardly a misprint, indeed the following are all that we have noticed. On pages 226 and 271 it is stated that Turweston is in Northamptonshire, whereas it is really in Buckinghamshire. On page 103, Mr. Wright claims the dialect word, “unkid,” as a Buckinghamshire word, whereas it is used in almost every county in England, from Northumberland to Devon.

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